

# THE *Soybean Digest*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION



Gilles and Kase DePutter, Appin, Ontario, and a truckload of Harosoy beans. See page 15.

DECEMBER ♦ 1953

VOLUME 14 ♦ NUMBER 2

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# THE Soybean Digest

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HUDSON, IOWA

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## THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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## THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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## EDITOR'S DESK

### BIG FOREIGN MARKET FOR U. S. SOYS

The battle of tariffs and trade barriers is now on. Your Association is being asked to participate on both sides—by those who favor free trade and those who favor tariff protection for our industries. It is time we take stock and analyze just where our interests lie.

Previous to 1940 our nation was a net importer of fats and oils and oil bearing materials. We were also a debtor nation. Then during the war years things changed. We became a creditor nation, and we became a net exporter of fats and oils.

Two personal trips through European nations have convinced me that there is a market for something like 100 million bushels of American soybeans per year in those markets if we will make it possible for them to make the purchases. We must expect to buy other commodities from them, or from countries doing business with them, in order that they may have the dollars available. Among other things that means lowered tariffs on their goods coming into our country.

Second requisite of such business is a price which can be competitive with other oilseed commodities. Protein will be more and more of a factor in deciding purchases, but the cost of fats and oils will be the major consideration. On present world price schedules we should, with our mechanical production and harvesting methods and our extremely low manpower requirement per acre and bushel, be able to compete, pricewise, with soybeans produced in any other area of the world.

As soybean producers we have a stake, then, in the decisions which are to be made on tariff policies of our nation. If we maintain high barriers and refuse to lower or adjust them, we can expect other nations to do the same, with a resultant constant lowering of our export market potential for soybeans. On the other hand, if we as a nation demonstrate we want to expand our trade there is a tremendous potential of soybean exports among our friends in other parts of the world. Whatever else may be said, there are still millions of people in the world who go to bed hungry each night. Proteins and fats are the two most scarce items in the food economy of the world. Soybeans contain both in great quantity, and in forms easily assimilated by the human body.

If we want to export soybeans or soybean products from the United States we must admit our interests lie with the free-traders, and we must act accordingly. Trade and tariffs do not go together.

### PRICE IS THE GREAT LEVELER

In spite of man-made political attempts to guide the destinies of agriculture through artificial controls, the old but well-established law of supply and demand still has not been repealed. What started out to be another large soybean crop took on in-

creasingly smaller proportions as the fall progressed. Purchases of American soybeans by foreign buyers for export purposes were extremely heavy early in the new crop season.

Then, as domestic buyers and processors became more acutely aware of what had really happened to the crop prices pushed upward. Those \$2 soybeans we heard about in July and August became \$3 soybeans in November. As they did so they became less and less attractive to foreign buyers.

What looked to be a year of 40 million bushels in exports has shrunk back to considerably lower figures, in your editor's estimation. The law of supply and demand is still effective. Three-dollar soybeans bring no heart palpitations from European and Asiatic oilseed crushers. They have about eliminated us from the field for this year. Price is a great leveling agent in world markets.

Demands of representatives of soybean processors that exports of 1953-crop soybeans be curbed or banned in order to protect domestic markets and enable our processing plants to operate at a profit could only have been both too late and the source of great embarrassment through the years. Higher prices did the same job of curbing exports, did it more effectively, and in a way that will not rise to haunt us when a huge 1954 soybean crop begins to move to market.

### NEED FOR SOUND STANDARDS

Mellorine legislation was considered in a dozen or more states during legislative sessions during the first half of the year. Some of it was sound legislation. Some of it was very restrictive to soybean food products.

Most state legislatures will not convene again until 1955. At that time we must be ready to defend and protect, throughout the soybean production areas of the United States, the markets that are developing for frozen desserts. This year's experience was only an indication of the pressures which will come to restrict markets in this field, just as they were restricted in the field of table spreads for a long period of years.

It is easier to prevent such legislation than to repeal it. 1955 will be a year of decision in this extremely important market.

Recent action in the state of Louisiana announcing standards for these vegetable fat frozen desserts, and allowing sale starting Feb. 1, 1954, makes it the 11th state to allow such sale. Of those states, namely Alabama, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon and Texas, most are in cotton territory. We need to do some work in soybean areas, for only Illinois, Arkansas and Missouri, of the above list, are among the major soybean producing states.



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# A Lower Support Price IS NOT THE ANSWER!

By OSCAR HELINE

President, Farmers Grain Dealers Association  
of Iowa

● *Decisions reached within the coming crop year may determine the fate of the soybean crop for years to come. Of extreme importance will be the government's price support program. The October Soybean Digest carried an article by T. A. Hieronymous presenting the case for lower price supports without controls. Here Oscar Heline takes the opposite stand, which is the position of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa. The Digest hopes to carry further contributions on this subject.*

**S**OYBEAN producers and processors in the established bean producing areas are headed for trouble next year.

The trouble will stem from the tremendous production of soybeans that is expected to come from the millions of acres to be taken out of cotton, corn, wheat and perhaps other crops under government acreage control programs.

In the October Soybean Digest, Professor T. A. Hieronymous of the University of Illinois pointed out this danger. He estimated that with unrestricted soybean production supported at 90 percent of parity, the 1954 output of soybean oil and meal would likely be 40 percent greater than in 1953.

He said the solution is to cut the support price to 75 percent of parity. He said: "... it appears that a decline of about 15 percent in the price would keep a large stock of soybeans from developing. That is to say that a support price of 75 percent parity would likely preserve an essentially free market for soybeans; would allow farmers to avoid acreage restrictions on soybeans."

As a working farmer, I do not be-

lieve that dropping the support price is the answer.

I do not think it would achieve the end Professor Hieronymous assumes it will. I do not think it would in any material degree discourage production by those farmers who would use soybeans only as "another" crop to plant on diverted acres.

A support at 75 percent of parity, as the professor points out, would still guarantee a price of about \$2.10 a bushel in Illinois and comparable prices in other states. To the farmer who is looking for something to produce on his "out" acres, this would be an attractive price, because to him it would be "extra" income—and probably more than he could get from almost any other crop he might plant to the acres he takes out of corn, cotton or wheat.

## Severe Hardship

But to the established soybean grower, who regularly depends upon beans for a major portion of his family income, the drop to 75 percent of parity would work a severe hardship. The proposal would in reality give a protection to the "sideline" producer of soybeans at the expense of lowering vitally needed income to the farmers who year in and year out have helped to establish America's soybean industry.

And I do not believe this protection should be given to the grower whose sudden and reckless production could conceivably wreck the established soybean industry.

The board of directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa has this same opinion. FGDA directors in the past have accurately reflected the opinion of the majority of Iowa farmers, and I believe they do on this problem, also.

We have repeatedly urged that the

only full solution to the problem of diverted acres is to take those acres completely out of production—to use that land as "stand by" land, and to apply approved soil conservation practices to it so its fertility will be maintained.

We would make an exception in the case of a farmer who is operating under acreage restriction programs for two or more of his major crops. To prevent working a hardship on him, he might be permitted to grow an income-producing crop on the land diverted from one of the controlled crops.

But without these restrictions on the use of diverted acres, an acreage allotment program for one crop can result only in production which will counteract programs designed for growers of other crops—unless special "stop-gap" measures are taken.

The program the Farmers Grain Dealers Association proposes for soybeans in 1954 is intended only as a "stop-gap" program to be used only until the root of the evil—the reckless use of diverted acres—is corrected by appropriate legislation.

FGDA's suggestion is not intended to freeze soybean production at today's level or any other level. We feel sure that even under the program we propose there will be some increase of soybean production, through planting on diverted acres. But we do believe it will discourage wholesale planting.

## To Avert Chaos

The program is intended only to protect the soybean industry—growers and processors—from chaos in 1954. We hope that by the following year, legislation halting the misuse of diverted acres will be passed. This legislation could provide for any further increase in soybean acreage



OSCAR HELINE

the industry would deem necessary for normal expansion.

This is the program we have suggested to Secretary of Agriculture Benson:

1—Set acreage allotments on soybeans in 1954 at 100 percent of the average annual bean acreage harvested by each producer from 1950 through 1953.

2—Provide price supports on soybeans in 1954 only to farmers who raised soybeans at least three out of the four years, 1950 through 1953, and who comply with the 1954 bean acreage allotments proposed in Point 1.

3—Continue soybean price supports at 90 percent of parity, under those conditions. Growers who do not qualify and comply should not have any price support protection for their soybeans.

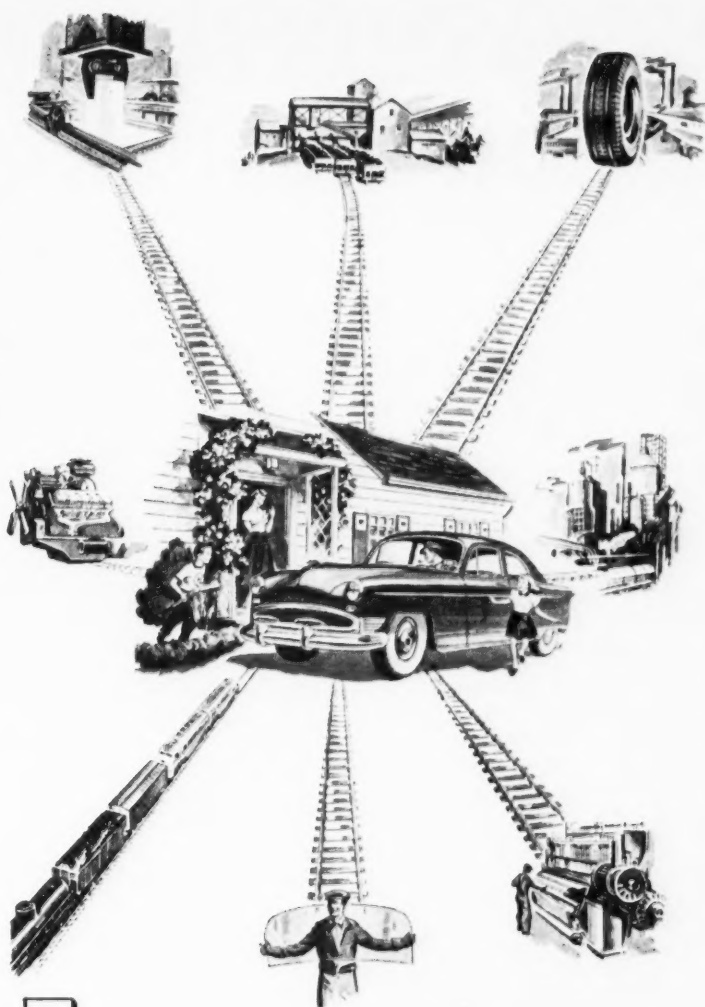
As we wired Mr. Benson, "We are convinced that any lesser action threatens with chaos the producers and processors who pioneered and established bean production and processing."

— s b d —

## FOOD CHEMICALS

Representative James J. Delaney (D., N.Y.) proposes to shift the burden of proof to food and cosmetic makers that chemicals they use aren't harmful to consumers, reports Cooperative News Service. His bills (HR 2244 and 2245) grew out of hearings in the 83rd Congress, when many scientists expressed the fear that numerous chemicals haven't been tested enough to prove their harmlessness when consumed over a long period.

DECEMBER, 1953



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# Compatibility of Soybean Oil Meal and Urea

By FRED H. HAFNER

Member, Soybean Research Council

• *This is the second of two articles by Mr. Hafner on the subject of urea and its problems in connection with soybean oil meal. First appeared in our July issue. See also the October issue for a discussion of urea and its effect on the market for soybean oil meal.*

IN RECENT years the importance of urea as a source of dietary nitrogen for ruminants has been growing. However, most dairy and steer feeds in which urea is used contain substantial quantities of soybean oil meal. If the particular soybean oil meal used has been subjected to sufficient heat-treatment during processing to render it enzyme-inactive, the possibility of an unfavorable interaction between the soybean oil meal and urea is eliminated.

However, if the soybean oil meal has not been subjected to sufficient heat-treatment during processing to render it enzyme-inactive, then an unfavorable interaction between the meal and urea is likely to occur. This unfavorable interaction is characterized by formation of ammonium hydroxide and probably the release of ammonia in sufficient concentration to make the feed unpalatable or even produce illness in the animals consuming the feed.

## Expeller Meal

Expeller soybean oil meal, by and large, does not interact unfavorably with urea. This is because sufficient heat is generated in the Expeller process to destroy all enzyme activity including the enzyme that causes urea to break down and release ammonia. Whereas five years ago the preponderance of processing capacity in America was of the Expeller or mechanical screw-press type, this is no longer the case. New modern

solvent extraction plants are replacing the Expeller plants at a rather rapid rate so that by the end of 1953 over 75 percent of the capacity in this country devoted exclusively to the processing of soybeans will be of the extraction type.

As time goes on, Expeller meal will become less and less available so that even those mixers who have a preference for this type of product will find it difficult to procure. Meanwhile the popularity of solvent-extracted soybean oil meal is increasing and expectations are that its popularity will increase even more as the industry matures.

## Solvent Meal

Some mixers have experienced difficulty in adapting 44-percent protein solvent extracted soybean oil meal to their urea-containing formulas. This is simply because the particular extracted meal they procured *was not* non-reactive with the urea in the feed.

Other mixers have been using urea with 44-percent protein solvent extracted soybean oil meal for years without experiencing any difficulty. This is simply because the particular extracted meal they procured *was* non-reactive with the urea in the feed.

The question now arises: "How can a feed manufacturer be sure he will get soybean oil meal that will not react unfavorably with urea if he procures meal of the 44-percent protein solvent extracted type?"

Some mixed feed manufacturers have undertaken to check each car of soybean oil meal received for urea compatibility, segregating those cars "suitable for use with urea" from those "unsuitable for use with urea." This poses a storage problem, of course, and hardly seems to be the best solution.

Others have taken to specifying at time of purchase that the meal will "be safe to use with urea." However, lack of a generally accepted standard method of determining whether a meal is safe to use with urea results in disputes between suppliers and mixers which, if eliminated, would be highly desirable.

Still other mixers have lined up with one or two reliable sources of supply where—by experience and collaboration—they are assured of receiving meal completely safe to use with urea. Unfortunately, a list of those processors whose meal is safe to use with urea *at all times* is not available.

What then?

Before suggesting a plan for procuring soybean oil meal entirely safe to use with urea, a few facts in the case should be reviewed.

First of all, soybean oil meal of highest possible protein nutritional quality for use in poultry and swine feeds isn't necessarily safe to use with urea. In order to render soybean oil meal suitable for use with urea, it may be necessary—with some types of processing equipment—to subject the meal to more heat in processing than is good for the protein. Such a meal, though safe to use with urea, might be inferior for use in poultry and swine rations to a meal produced with just the right amount of heat to bring out the optimum nutritional properties of the protein in soybeans.

## Nutrition, Compatibility

Our problem then becomes one of deciding whether we want to sacrifice protein nutritional quality for urea compatibility; or, is it possible to produce a soybean oil meal safe to use with urea and at the same time of optimum protein nutritional qualities?





FRED H. HAFNER

The fact of the matter is that 44-percent protein solvent extracted soybean oil meal of optimum protein nutritional quality and complete urea compatibility can be produced and is being produced every day by many processors. The secret is simply proper cooking during production.

Conditions of time, temperature and moisture during the cooking process must be carefully controlled so that the resulting product has the very highest possible protein quality but retains only a trace of urease activity. To attain this requires constant analytical control over the cooking operation. Moreover, every precaution must be taken by the processor to avoid introduction of urease active material to the cooked product beyond the cooking stage.

By meeting these conditions, a 44-percent protein soybean oil meal of greatest feeding value for both non-ruminants and ruminants is obtained. At the same time the product is compatible with urea in all types of mixes and under all conditions normally encountered in practical feeding experience.

The reason for specifying that the soybean oil meal should contain a trace of urease activity is simply this: a meal completely inactive in urease may have been over-heated during its preparation sufficiently to damage parts of the protein, especially the lysine portion. This would lower the protein nutritional quality of the meal. By retaining a trace of urease activity, the danger of over-

heating is avoided and injury to the protein is minimized.

At the same time, if the urease activity of the soybean oil meal does not exceed a certain critical limit (which has been established) urea can be combined with the soybean oil meal safely and without any danger of reaction or decomposition. Relatively simple analytical procedures are available to police the limits within which urease activity can be present in 44-percent protein soybean oil meal to assure urea compatibility and non-injury to the protein from heat.

Many soybean processors and feed manufacturers have adopted a modification of the original Caskey-Knapp procedure for determining urease in soybean oil meal. According to reports from those using this modification, results have been very satisfactory. The method is fairly precise and is herewith recommended as a means of measuring urease activity on a semi-quantitative basis. For those laboratories not equipped to adopt this procedure, the simpler du Pont test can be used with a reasonable degree of success.

Anyone desiring further information on either of the forementioned methods can obtain same by writing to the National Soybean Processors Association, Soybean Research Council, 3318 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4, Ill.

In closing, attention is drawn to the fact that soybean oil meal is not the only feed ingredient that is a source of urease activity. Urease is a natural component of many other vegetable materials but is largely associated with leguminous plants, of which the soybean is only one. Screenings oftentimes are found to be quite active in urease as are cull legume beans. This is mentioned so as to dispel any idea that soybeans and its products are a unique source of urease activity.

— s b d —

## RAISE SOYBEAN TRADING LIMIT

THE COMMODITY Exchange Commission issued an order, effective Nov. 16, raising the limit on daily speculative trading and net positions in soybean futures from 1 million to 2 million bushels in one future, or in all futures combined, on one contract market. The Commission consists of

the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General.

The increased limit was proposed by the Commodity Exchange Commission by public notice of Sept. 17, which stated that a public hearing would be held if requested. No requests for a hearing were received.

The original order of the Commodity Exchange Commission establishing the 1-million-bushel speculative limit for soybeans was issued in 1951. Under the new order, the speculative limit for soybeans will correspond with the 2-million-bushel speculative limit for wheat, corn, and oats, which has been in effect since 1938.

— s b d —

## MARKET NEW ALL-SOY MARGARINE

A NEW margarine made completely from the soybean except for salt and vitamin A has been announced by Shedd-Bartush Foods, Inc., Detroit, Mich. Product is known as "Willow Run Soybean Spread Oleomargarine." Carton is pictured below.

Made from soybean oil and soy milk, the margarine is made for those who want a product free of cow's milk or other animal foods.

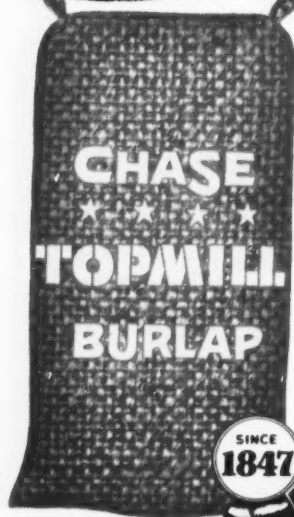
The present Willow Run Margarine is the outgrowth of a product which



at one time was made exclusively for sale in Michigan through health food stores. It was not shipped interstate because the then existing standard of identity for margarine made no provision for a margarine made with soybean milk in place of cow's milk.

With the lifting of coloring restrictions from margarine, and the change in the standard of identity to allow the use of soy milk, Willow Run Soybean Spread Margarine came into being. It is shipped everywhere in the U. S. and the carton has been designed to comply with the various state laws.

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# Late News

Hudson, Iowa, Dec. 10, 1953

Published 32 times  
yearly as a service  
to the soybean  
industry.

## PROTEST DUMP OF BUTTER

Plans under way in the U. S. Department of Agriculture to dump present Commodity Credit Corp. butter stocks on the domestic market regardless of injury to other fats and oils have been protested by the American Soybean Association board of directors which met in Chicago Dec. 3-4.

Speaking for the board, ASA Secretary Geo. M. Strayer said such a step could be ruinous to millions of soybean producers, in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Benson. **Strayer maintained soybean producers should not be penalized for the "lack of realism" in the government's butter program.** It is understood the government plans to take steps to dispose of its entire present butter stocks between now and Apr. 1.

The ASA board requested that CCC stocks not be sold at less than purchase cost or the current market value. It pointed out the necessity of adjusting the support price of butter to a point where butter will move in market channels at the earliest possible date.

## OTHER BOARD ACTIONS

The ASA board also opposed including soybeans on the list of basic crops **under the present price support program**, and has so informed the chairmen of the Senate and House agricultural committees and the Secretary of Agriculture. As a basic crop soybeans could not be readily substituted for controlled crops, and **acreage controls would be mandatory instead of optional as at present.**

The board served notice the Association **will not drop its efforts to improve federal soybean grading standards** even though lack of complete agreement in the industry makes the calling of hearings at this time impractical. (For more details see page 31.)

## COUNTRY MOVEMENT

Even though a considerable country movement of soybeans in some Midwest localities set in in late November—Wall Street Journal (Chicago) called it the most liberal for some time—many are still in strong hands and producers will not show much interest in moving them until after Jan. 1 due to income tax.

Few beans are reported left in southeast Arkansas. Virtually all remaining beans are being moved into trade channels mostly for seed and to a smaller extent for export. **Most Midsouth processors have exported soybeans heavily this season and their crush will be small.**

Producers have lost interest in government loans on the 1953 crop most places. **Says Henry Leitschuh, Sleepy Eye, Minn.,** "One of the local elevators stored 18,000 bushels at harvest time—is now down to 1,260. Some growers started to make out (loan) papers. Are not completing." Producers in some places have sold their beans and paid off the loans.



## SEED SUPPLIES

It appears seed may be short in many areas come planting time, due to the small harvested crop and the expected larger planted acreage next year. Seed size in some cases is reported small due to drought, and some early analyses show low germination. **Good seed supplies may be most scarce in Southern areas.**

## STEPS TO HELP PROCESSORS

Soybean processors meeting with government officials late in November asked for a curb on exports to strengthen their position in bidding for a small crop of beans. It is doubtful if this will be done but certain steps have been taken to ease the squeeze on processors:

1—CCC Dec. 1 increased its minimum domestic sales price for cottonseed oil from 14 to 15 cents a pound. CCC also extended the period for which it is committed not to sell domestically below the minimum rate from June 30 to Aug. 31, 1954. This apparently only gave the oil market a temporary shot in the arm.

2—Soybeans have been removed from the Section 550 list, under which surplus farm commodities can be made available for export in exchange for foreign currencies.

3—The possibility of offering a "package" program for soybeans similar to that for cottonseed is being discussed. CCC would offer to buy soybean oil and meal at prices reflecting support price on beans. But this is given less than a 50-50 chance of going through. (For more details on outlook see page 32.)

## PRICE SUPPORT

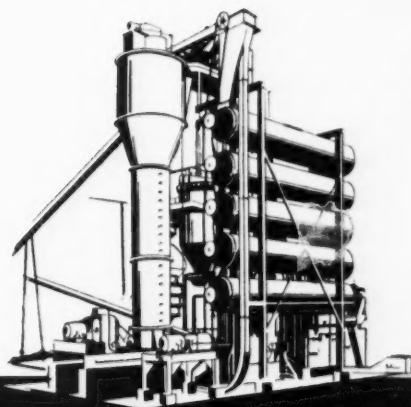
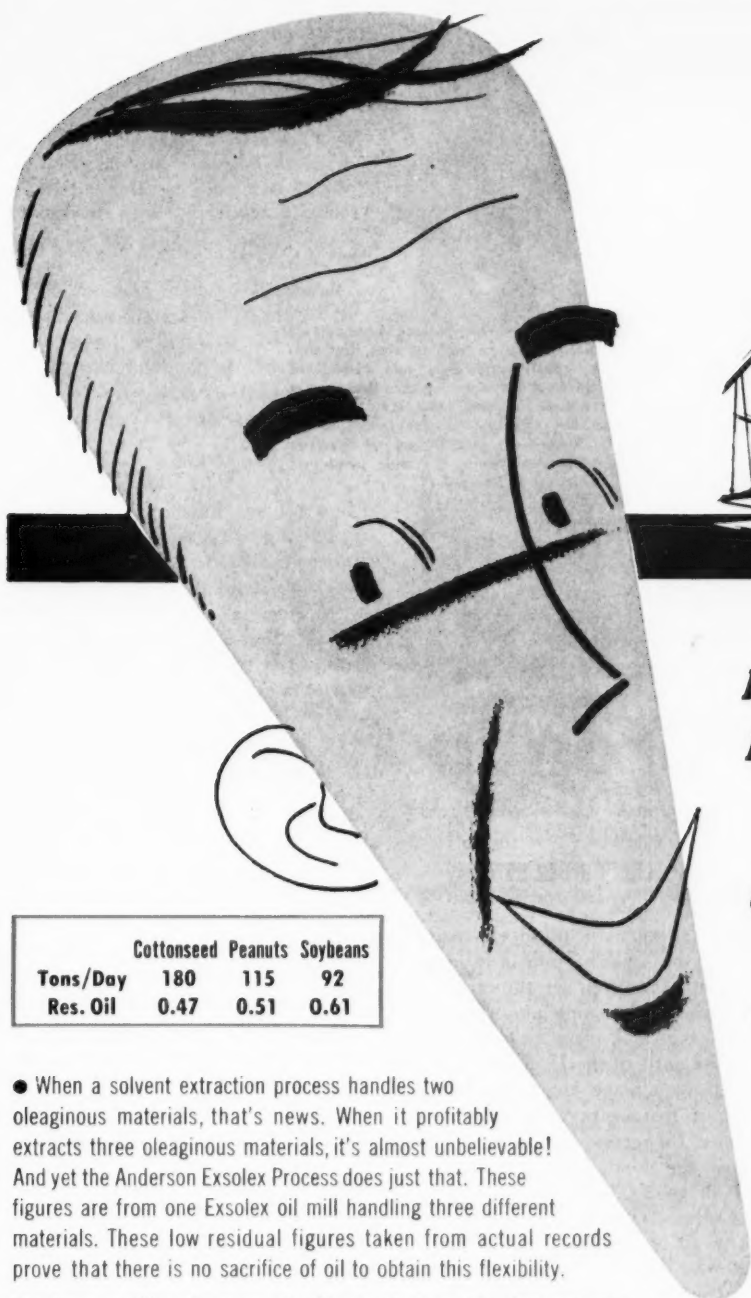
Announcement of the 1954 soybean price support rate is now expected to be made **around the first of the year.**

## PROCESSOR SUPPLIES

Census Bureau has corrected its figure on processor supplies of soybeans. Processors held **61.1 million bushels** of soybeans at the end of October instead of the 91 million earlier reported. Census Bureau showed combined consumption of soybeans and cottonseed oil for October up 1,128 tankcars from the preceding month. Visible supply of soybean oil was off 4,644 tankcars from a year earlier. Cottonseed oil supplies were **up 10,755 cars.**

	Cash price to farmers for No. 2 soybean Dec. 3	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal Dec. 3
Ala. ....	\$2.50	\$80
Ark. ....	2.50	72
Ill. ....	3.00	90
Iowa ....	2.82	85
Minn. ....	2.77	92
N. C. ....	2.50 @ 2.60	85
N. Dak. ....	2.70	
Ohio ....	2.86	
Va. ....	2.89	
Wis. ....	2.72	84





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DECEMBER, 1953

13



# Room for Big Expansion of Soybean Crop in Ontario

**PECK FARM.** K. A. Standing, secretary-fieldman of the Ontario Soya Bean Growers' Marketing Board, Chatham, and Ivan Roberts, agronomist for Victory Mills, Ltd., compare notes on the R. H. Peck farm near River Canard. Peck is in the background operating a Caterpillar Diesel tractor pulling five plows. Peck has a level, clay soil and follows a beans-corn rotation, but grows some sweet clover. He planned to plant the Harosoy variety.



**By KENT PELLETT**

Managing Editor, the Soybean Digest

**N**EWEST AREA of rapid expansion of the soybean crop is in lower Ontario. Here you see the crop going through the same phase of fast growth that took place recently in many parts of the U. S. soy belt.

Ontario acreage almost tripled in the past five years; and it jumped another 25 percent this year. This brings the total Canadian acreage well above 200,000, nearly all of it in southern Ontario. Production is nearly all concentrated in the lower southwest tip in an area less than 100 miles wide, although 4,000 acres were grown this year in the vicinity of Ottawa.

But soybeans are expected to find a home within a few years in the whole area between Harrow and Ottawa, a distance of 500 miles. That is what K. A. Standing, secretary-fieldman of the Ontario Soya Bean Growers' Marketing Board, and Ivan Roberts, agronomist for Victory Mills, Ltd., told me.

In Essex County over 20 percent of all cleared land is now seeded to soybeans. And to the north and east are 8½ million acres that are favorable

to producing soybeans of a maturity ranging from Lincoln to Flambeau. Roberts estimates. He sees a potential of a 20-million-bushel crop of soybeans within 10 years, compared to 4 million bushels this year.

Much of the land in this area is level and fertile and suitable for growing soybeans.

I spent two days in the company of Standing and Roberts in early June of this year when much of the 1953 crop was still to be planted. They were kind enough to bear with me while we traversed the soybean growing area by car, and went to the Dominion Experiment Station at Harrow and the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

## Farming Shift

The farming shift taking place in lower Ontario has points of similarity to but also differs from the shifts taking place elsewhere. In the U. S. South, for instance, the shift is from one cash crop to several cash crops—and in some places, beef—making a big place for soys.

But in Ontario some mixed farming, particularly dairying, is going out. Farming units are growing larg-

er and farms are being mechanized and given over to cash crops. Farms were originally laid out in the French 100-acre units but are being combined into units of 200 acres or more.

Here is where soys thrive. You find them being grown in combination with wheat and corn, and clover that is often plowed under for organic matter.

The mixed farming here now includes much fruit and vegetable growing as well as dairying and some beef cattle. Dairying is no longer so profitable as it was since Canada has lost much of the dried milk market, I was told.

### Good Market

On the other hand, there is a good market for soybeans. Canadian processing capacity can consume much more than the Canadian production of soybeans, and a considerable tonnage of soybeans and soybean oil are imported from the U. S. every year.

Six Canadian soybean processors are listed in the Soybean Blue Book. All except one are located in Ontario. The other is in Manitoba.

The Ontario Soya Bean Growers' Marketing Board is set up for the purpose of regulating marketing and helping with growers' problems. George Phillips, Muirkirk, is chairman. Gilles DePutter, Appin, is vice chairman.

Visitors from the U. S. are apt to be surprised at the mildness of the southern Ontario climate. We forget it is farther south than parts of the northern U. S. And its climate is tempered by the Great Lakes.

Soybean acreage is now concentrated in a small area in the lower peninsula with Chatham as the center, but it is rapidly pushing as far east as London.

Yields compare very well with those in the Cornbelt. The provincial average in 1952 was 21.3 bushels per acre. This was well above the average of most states, and was exceeded only by two last year, Iowa and Nebraska. Good Ontario growers regularly get over 30 bushels per acre. The Ontario crop was cut materially by drought this year, as in many states.

Canadians give some credit to narrow-width rows for their high yields. They do not grow many soys in corn-row widths. The average is 22 to 27 inches, and regular bean and beet drilling equipment is used. Sugar beets and white beans were grown extensively in the area before soybeans



**AGRONOMIST.** C. W. Owen of the Harrow Experiment Station and four varieties he has developed, Harosoy, Harley, Harman and the new Hardome.

came in, and the equipment fits perfectly into soybean production.

Producers say where 36- to 42-inch rows are used, the bean plants do not entirely shade the ground between the rows.

Cornbelt varieties such as Lincoln, Hawkeye and Blackhawk, are adapted here and have been widely grown. The U. S. varieties yield well. Their availability advanced soybean production several years compared to what it would have been if it had been necessary to wait for suitable Canadian varieties to be developed.

The only complaint the Canadians have against the U. S. varieties is that they have served to introduce troublesome diseases into the area, particularly brown stem rot and stem canker. For this reason, the trend is now to the Harrow-developed varieties, Harman, Harley, Harosoy, and the new Hardome. These varieties are all somewhat resistant to stem canker—the worst disease in Ontario at the present time—and may be more resistant to some other diseases than some of the newer U. S. varieties.

The fact that the Harrow station is making good progress in disease work is at least partly due to the fact that a good breeder, C. A. Owen, and a good disease man, Dr. A. A. Hildebrand, are working together very closely at the station.

Dr. F. Dimmock, at the Dominion Station at Ottawa, did some of the early breeding work on Harman and developed the Capital variety. He also has brought out two new varieties at Ottawa. Thus Owen is working at one end of the potential Ontario soybean belt, and Dimmock at the other end.

The breeding program has been in effect such a short time at the station at Guelph that there has not yet been time to bring out new varieties. But the variety tests compare very well in extent with those at Harrow.

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### THE COVER PICTURE

Among leading producers in the Appin, Ontario, area are the DePutter brothers, Gilles and Kase (left to right in picture).

The DePutters grow over 100 acres of soybeans annually, in 24-inch rows. Their usual rotation is wheat (clover), soybeans, soybeans, corn, soybeans, soybeans. They are also producers of sugar beets and feed 100 head of western cattle.

Gilles DePutter was elected a member of the board of directors of the American Soybean Association at the annual meeting.

Gilles recently took the world champion soybean prize with the new Hardome variety at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

# Campaign to Introduce Soybean in Mexican Diets

By **MANUEL GAMIO**

Director of the Inter-American Indian Institute, Mexico City, Mexico

**I**N 1929 when we attended a Conference of the Institute of Pacific Affairs held in Japan, we had the opportunity of becoming acquainted for the first time with the soybean and some foods that are made from it.

Later several states and private organizations succeeded in introducing its cultivation in different regions of the country. But unfortunately the same success was not realized in the consumption of the resulting harvest for the reasons given below:

1—Because of different circumstances that it is not pertinent to analyze here, proper industrial use of the soybean has never been made in Mexico.

2—This legume was not introduced into the diet of the wealthy social minorities. Their diet is relatively complete. It consists of meat, fish, milk, eggs, bread and other foods which contain proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals in quantities sufficient for the development of the body.

On the other hand, such an innovation in diet would be of the highest importance for the social majority that lives in the rural regions and especially for the Indian and *mestizo* groups whose incomplete diet consists basically of corn and its derivatives. These, although they provide a high proportion of carbohydrates, are deficient in proteins and fats.

## Added to Corn

A beginning was made then by adding to the *torta* or *tortilla* of corn, which is universally eaten in rural Mexico, a certain proportion of soybeans varying from 10 to 50 percent. But a difficulty was encountered in the fact that, while the cooking of corn requires less than an hour, the soybean takes five or more hours to cook, especially with the primitive hearth and vessels of earthenware so commonly used in the country.

After complex experiments we succeeded in solving this difficult problem by very simple means which consisted in cooking the soybean as corn is cooked, that is, by adding a certain proportion of lime, with the result that the cooking of it also is completed in an hour. At present the two grains are put into the same vessel, water is added and from 75 to 90 percent of lime. Although in the beginning it was believed that the hidden content of the soybean would be unfavorably affected by the lime, the Institute of Nutrition by means of a study discovered that this content was not at all changed.

For some time the Department of Public Education has been trying to increase the consumption of this legume through its rural schools, while the Department of Agriculture is attempting the same thing among the

farmers and the farm schools. Finally, the National Corn Commission, which is the agency that has introduced the cultivation of hybrid corn in many regions of Mexico, has begun intensive propaganda for the soybean.

For its part, the Inter-American Indian Institute making use of its publications, *America Indigena* (Indian America) and *Boletin Indigenista* (Indian Bulletin), has begun a prolonged campaign in Central and South America suggesting the introduction and general use of this grain. Also, it has sent samples of the seed to encourage its planting.

It must be realized that the most interesting part of this problem is to bring about the consumption of the soybean. In numerous cases large plantings have been made with complete success, but the harvests have not been used as effectively as they should have been because of the lack of knowledge of the methods of preparing and using the grain.

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## LESS CANADIAN OIL PRODUCTION

Canadian production of margarine and refined vegetable oils during January-August 1953 declined from the same months of 1952 while output of shortening increased, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Margarine production through August 1953 totaled 65.8 million pounds compared with 67.2 million pounds in the same period of 1952. Production of refined oils (coconut oils and salad and cooking oils) amounted to 22.9 million pounds in the first eight months of this year compared with 25.5 million a year earlier.

On the other hand, the production of shortening through August totaled 30.3 million pounds or almost 9 percent above the 73.9 million pounds in the same period of 1952.

Canadian margarine production this year has been characterized by a decline in the use of coconut and cottonseed oils and an increase in the use of soybean and palmseed oils. Soybean oil represented 53 percent of the vegetable oils used in margarine the first eight months this year, and 52 percent of the shortening.



**INDIAN** boy and soybean pod. Illustration from booklet describing usage of soybeans in diet.



## Full Use Is Made of This Land



—Photo by H. I. West

**BEEF--AND BEANS.** This land produces soybeans in the summer and beef in the winter. Picture was taken at the Gulf Coast Experiment Station, Fairhope, Ala., Jan. 29, and the steers are on rye grass and crimson clover. It is not unusual to make from 200 to 250 pounds of beef per acre in this area, from November to May 1. The land will then be seeded to soybeans in late May or early June. One producer who has followed this system the past three years has obtained yields of 27, 34 and 38 bushels.

## See Shortage of High-Protein Feeds

**A**DEQUATE supplies of feed grains and other low-protein concentrates and a shortage of high-protein feeds are indicated for the 1953-54 feeding year, according to the feed survey committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. The committee made its report public in November.

Increased livestock and poultry production is indicated for the coming year, according to the committee. As a result, the amount of feed grains, low-protein concentrates and high-protein feeds required will be greater than during the 1952-53 feeding year.

Increases in poultry and all classes of livestock, except horses and mules, are in prospect. More pigs farrowed in 1954, increases in laying flock numbers, more farm chickens, commercial broilers and turkeys, more beef and dairy cattle, but less drylot feeding, all add up to a moderate expansion in livestock and poultry production during the year.

Some 132 million tons of grains and other concentrates are available for feeding livestock and poultry this year compared to 117 million tons actually fed during 1952-53. The grains, particularly corn, are relatively more plentiful than high-protein feeds.

With a smaller soybean crop, the supplies of oilseed meals, animal pro-

teins and grain proteins (on a 40 percent basis) for feed this coming year are estimated to be about 13.8 million tons, somewhat smaller than the 14 million tons fed during 1952-53 to a smaller livestock population. Soybean oil meal supplies for feed are 6 percent smaller. *(Some adjustment undoubtedly should be made in the above figures. It is our understanding they are based on USDA's Sept. 1 crop estimate, which placed the soybean crop at 27 million bushels higher than the November figure.)*

Based on estimates from the industry, some 35,000 tons of non-protein nitrogen material, equivalent to about 210,000 tons of oilseed meal, were used for feed for ruminants during 1952-53. A larger supply, perhaps 50,000 to 60,000 tons, reportedly will be available for 1953-54.

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### NEW SHORTENING IN GERMAN BAKERIES

A new 100-percent vegetable oil shortening introduced to the German bakery trade almost a year ago by Harburger Oelwerke Brinckman & Mergell of Hamburg is finding a place in the trade with many repeat orders, according to that firm.

Vegetable oil shortening is more or less unknown in Germany. For this reason it was felt advisable to intro-

duce shortening first through the bakeries. To enter the consumer market it would be necessary to buy the filling equipment from the United States.

The start was slow as German bakers are conservative and not open to new ingredients. Mergell introduced the shortening under the brand name, "Bakrema," and advertised it as containing 100-percent vegetable fats, not hydrogenated. A convincing asset is the fact that it is one of the cheapest vegetable fats to be bought on the German market.

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### NOW DOGS ARE FED WITH SOY CONES

A novel and convenient method of feeding dogs is made possible by use of a dog food based on soybeans just developed by the Northeast Feeds, Inc., division of Oswego Soy Products Corp., Oswego, N. Y.

The new product, Dr. Topper's Dog Cones, will be marketed on a national basis.

The new food is manufactured in



the shape of absorbent, nutritious nuggets contained in a cone the shape and size of an ice cream cone. The cone is made from the same material as the nuggets. The dog eats the entire cone and its contents.

The cone can be placed on a newspaper or used out-of-door, avoiding the necessity of soiling dishes.



**RAINCOAT.** Dorothy Jarvey helps her husband, Bill, on with an Admex raincoat. Bill is a research chemist for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis.



**BOTTLE-TIME.** Ann Jarvey helps her mother feed sister Carol who is lying happily in her plastic-lined buggy.

Admex 710 starts out as a highly refined soybean oil. It gets a real going over in a heating and blending process called epoxidation. This alters it chemically for the best possible mixing qualities when, as a liquid plasticizer, Admex 710 is stirred together with resin powder.

The latter operation is done by the manufacturer of plastics materials.

Photos are courtesy of Archer.

## Many Uses for Plasticizer

**A** DAY in the life of the Bill Jarvey family featuring Admex 710, new Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. vinyl plasticizer, was recently portrayed in Archer, company publication. Jarvey is a research chemist for ADM at Minneapolis.

A light-colored and odorless liquid

made from soybean oil. Admex 710 is the ingredient that makes plastics soft and flexible.

Inflatable toys, raincoats, tablecloths, shower curtains, wire coating and packaging materials are just a few of the flexible type of plastics Admex 710 is associated with.



**POOL.** Bill fills the plastic wading pool with his plastic garden hose. Ann hugs her vinyl-treated doll.

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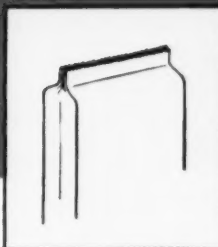
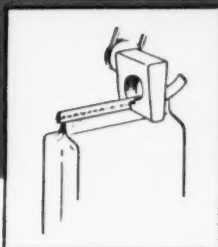
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## BOOKS

**SOAP.** Few books in English offer a detailed text on soap manufacture. Interscience Press has just brought out the first volume of a two-volume work on soap making. Authors are all chemists of Haifa, Israel.

The first volume is devoted to theoretical principles of soap making, the raw materials used in the industry, soap making processes and special soap products.

The soap industry at present is not a large user of soybean oil. However, there are a number of references to soybean oil in the book. Both crude and refined soybean oil are used in soap manufacture.

Pure soybean oil sodium soap is not easily soluble and does not give a sufficient foam. It must be blended especially with coconut oil to give the necessary foam and detergent power.

But soybean oil is a very suitable raw material for the production of soft potash soap, as potassium soap foams much better than sodium soap.

**SOAP MANUFACTURE.** Volume I. By J. Davidsohn, E. J. Better, and A. Davidsohn. 525 pages. \$12.50. Interscience Publishers. Order through Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

## CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

John E. Ulmann has prepared a collection of case studies describing the methods whereby a large variety of products from the chemical process industries has been developed.

The case histories include such products as: Aerosols, Toxaphene, Krilium, Orlon, Vicara, TB drug, Glyoxal and others. Concrete examples of 37 products as handled by 64 process companies are given.

This is the first book to present such case histories. In many examples a description is given of the development of a product from the test tube to the ultimate consumer.

**CASE STUDIES IN COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT.** by John E. Ulmann. 134 pages, litho-print paper bound. \$5. Order through Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

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## WILL TAKE NEW DESIGNS TO HOLD FARM MARKET

**I**F THE FARM equipment industry is to have a satisfactory level of sales in 1954 and the years just ahead, it must obtain it by designing and marketing machines so much better than the ones the farmer now has that he will realize he cannot afford to be without the new ones, John L. McCaffrey, president of International Harvester Co., told the Farm Equipment Institute convention in Chicago recently.

McCaffrey said it is obvious that farmers are fairly well supplied with farm machines and most of their equipment now consists of machines produced in the postwar period.

But "a very large part of the farm equipment now on farms, while it is relatively young in years, does not represent the most modern design and engineering work of which this industry is capable."

McCaffrey said farmers can buy equipment in large volume in 1954 if they want to. They have the money. "The prices the farmer receives have declined as against earlier years but that decline seems to have come to a halt. He is not handicapped by heavy debts of any kind. The domestic market for his products is good."

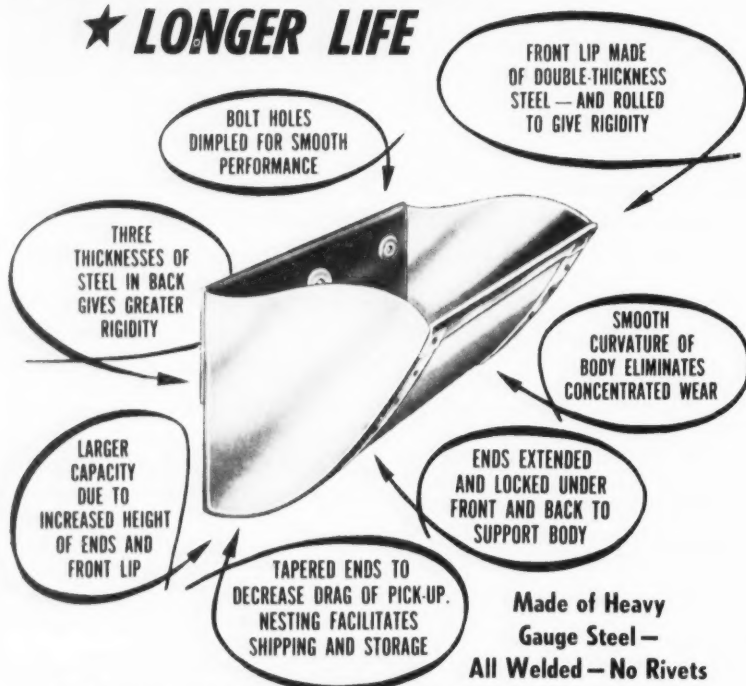
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# Smallest Soybean Crop Since 1949

Nov. 1 indications point to a soybean crop of 252 million bushels, almost 3 percent less than was indicated a month earlier, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The current estimate is 13.5 percent below the 292 million bushels produced last year and the lowest since 1949.

The U. S. average yield of 17.6 bushels is the third lowest since 1936 and compares with 20.7 in 1952 and the 10-year average of 19.7 bushels per acre.

Dry summer and fall weather seriously damaged the soybean crop over

much of the main producing area. Final yields failed to turn out as well as expected in some areas due largely to extremely small beans in the pods, low moisture content of beans and shattering, which caused heavy harvesting losses. Weather permitted rapid combining and the crop in the main producing areas was practically all harvested by Nov. 1. In the South Atlantic states, part of the crop still remained unharvested in late November.

The North Central states indicate a further reduction from a month earlier. The sharpest reductions came in Ohio and Indiana where the late harvested beans were more seriously affected by the dry weather than expected earlier.

A slight reduction was also reported in Illinois and Iowa. Minnesota had the most favorable season of any major soybean state and the record yields reported last month were maintained.

Little change in prospects were reported in the South Atlantic states. A decrease in Virginia was partially offset by slight increases in South Carolina and Georgia. No change in yields was indicated in the other producing states.

In the South Central states, the area hardest hit by the drought, production prospects continued to decline. Arkansas, the heaviest producing state of the area, indicates another drop in yield. Total production in the South Central states is indicated at only 13 million bushels compared with nearly 29 million bushels in 1952.

## REPORTS TO SOYBEAN DIGEST ON QUALITY OF 1953 SOYBEAN CROP

	Oil content percent	Test weight lbs.	Moisture content percent
Foley, Ala. ....	20	54	13 -14
Southwest Ala. ....			12.8
Jackson County, Ark. ....	18 -19	54 56	13 -20
Central Ark. ....	19 -20		12.5 13
Southwest Ark. ....	19		11
West central Ill. ....		55 58	14 -12 †
Quincy, Ill. ....	19.5	56	10
Champaign, Ill. ....	below av.	56	8 12
East central Ill. ....		60 62	10
Northwest central Ind. ....		56 57	9.5 12
Southwest Ind. ....	good	54 56	7 -12
Iowa ....	10 -11.5*	56 58	8 -13
Mason City, Iowa ....	17.8	57	10
West central Iowa ....	19.1	57	9
Sedgwick Co., Kans. ....	10.5 *	54 56	7.5 -19.5
Bourbon Co., Kans. ....		54	13
Kans. ....	18 -19	55	10
Minn. ....	10 11 *	56 58	9 -13
Southwest Minn. ....			9 -11
Southwest central Minn. ....			8 -12
La. Delta ....	18 19	56	9 -10
Miss. Delta ....		54	13
Sharkey Co., Miss. ....			11
Humphreys Co., Miss. ....	18.6	54	11 -12
Mo. ....	normal	light	8 -12
Southeast Mo. ....	good	55 56	8 -14
Lincoln Co., Mo. ....		50 54	10 -12
St. Joseph, Mo. ....			8 -15
Johnston & Hartnett Co.'s, N. C. ....	18.5	57	12
Ohio ....	10.5-11.5*	56 58	9 13
West central Ohio ....	good		8 -12
Northwest Ohio ....	18 -19	55 58	8 -12
Hardin, Wyandot and Marion Co.'s, Ohio ....		58	10
Okla. ....		60	10 -12
Northeast Okla. ....		54	11.5-12
West Tenn. ....	18.6	56	10
Va. ....		57	11.5
Tidewater, Va. ....		57	13
Southwest Ontario ....	fairly high	good	10 -12

\* lbs. per bu. basis 14 percent moisture content. † and down.

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1942-51	1952	Preliminary 1953	Average 1942-51	1952	Preliminary 1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. Y.	16.1	17.5	16.9	145	88	80
N. J.	17.3	20.5	16.5	269	410	363
Pa.	16.0	19.0	15.0	450	361	300
Ohio	20.2	22.0	20.5	20,971	20,680	19,782
Ind.	20.3	23.5	20.5	30,171	38,493	35,322
Ill.	22.4	24.0	20.5	78,829	85,128	74,333
Mich.	17.8	19.0	20.0	1,773	1,748	2,260
Wis.	13.4	17.0	14.5	523	816	725
Minn.	15.7	19.0	20.0	10,914	21,945	27,300
Iowa	20.4	25.5	21.5	35,181	37,587	33,325
Mo.	17.7	19.0	11.5	14,903	32,756	21,436
N. Dak.	11.2	12.5	13.0	147	362	299
S. Dak.	14.3	15.0	17.0	434	1,275	1,496
Nebr.	19.0	26.0	18.0	652	2,288	1,914
Kans.	12.6	11.5	8.0	3,310	7,360	4,068
Del.	13.2	17.0	15.5	658	986	1,023
Md.	14.5	18.0	18.5	739	1,359	1,758
Va.	16.1	17.0	14.0	1,791	2,958	2,380
W. Va.	14.2	15.0	14.0	19	15	14
N. C.	13.4	16.5	14.5	3,434	4,785	3,756
S. C.	9.6	11.5	13.0	353	1,127	1,313
Ga.	8.8	10.5	11.5	130	336	414
Fla.		20.0	20.0		240	240
Ky.	16.6	15.5	12.5	1,690	1,767	1,362
Tenn.	16.7	20.0	12.5	1,904	3,620	2,238
Ala.	15.4	19.0	20.0	766	1,748	1,760
Miss.	15.2	13.5	10.0	2,986	6,142	3,550
Ark.	16.9	16.0	11.0	5,799	13,856	8,063
La.	14.9	14.5	15.5	464	594	604
Okla.	9.7	10.5	12.0	207	861	828
U. S.	19.7	20.7	17.6	219,596	291,682	252,276

U. S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting board for Nov. 1.

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# PUBLICATIONS

For a complete list of books on the soybean crop and industry and related subjects drop a postcard to Circulation Department, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

**BRITAIN.** Postwar purchases of U. S. vegetable oils and oilseeds by Great Britain have been intermittent. The U. S. exported soybeans and soybean oil into the United Kingdom during the years 1945 to 1947 and again in 1951 and 1952. Such shipments were only a small proportion of our total exports of these products.

The United Kingdom is not considered a valuable market for U. S. vegetable oils since it uses a relatively high proportion of liquid oils in margarine and cooking fats, and imports these oils from soft-currency sources.

Since the import of cake and meal was returned to private trade in 1953, some U. S. vegetable oils can probably enter the British market on a competitive basis.

The United Kingdom is important to U. S. exporters as an "indirect" market. The London traders act in the capacity of agents for world trade in vegetable oils, and they have participated in shipments of U. S. soybeans and flaxseed to all parts of the world.

**UNITED KINGDOM MARKET FOR UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.** Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 104. Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

**STORAGE.** Most farmers are finding elevator storage for their grain—except for corn—considerably cheaper than farm storage if they have to build a new, permanent-type farm granary to store grains harvested for market, according to Thomas E. Hall of Farm Credit Administration.

They also find elevator storage cheaper to use than farm granaries they now own unless the storage period is longer than average.

**CHANGING GRAIN STORAGE COSTS, FARM VS. ELEVATOR.** By Thomas E. Hall. Circular C-151. Farm Credit Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**PROCESSING.** For processing cottonseed, the prepress-solvent process ranks first in profitability, the direct solvent process second, the screw press third, and the hydraulic method last in a study by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

USDA calculates that an industry-wide shift from hydraulic mills to prepress-solvent mills would increase the supply of cottonseed oil by 10.3 percent and of all edible oils (except butter and lard) by 5.4 percent.

An industry-wide shift in the cottonseed industry from hydraulic to screw-press process probably would reduce the price of all oils by 1.8 percent; compared with 7.6- and 8.9-percent reductions from shifts to the direct and prepress-solvent processes, respectively.

But such shifts would result in increased returns to cotton growers.

**COTTONSEED OIL MILLS: THEIR COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCIES AND EFFECTS ON PRICES AND PRODUCERS' RETURNS.** By John M. Brewster. Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 103. Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

**SEED TREATMENT.** Mississippi experiments have shown that treatment of soybean seed in the autumn results in increased emergence as compared with non-treated seed when both are field planted the following spring.

This is of practical interest since it is often easier to treat seed in the fall than in the spring.

Stand improvement ranged from 10 to 24 percent in favor of treated over untreated seed.

**AUTUMN TREATMENT OF SOYBEAN SEED.** By H. W. Johnson and R. A. Kilpatrick. Phytopathology 43 (9): p. 476. 1953.

**DISEASES, PESTS.** Diseases and insects of soybeans and their control are described in a new bulletin issued by the University of Arkansas.

Control measures for diseases include crop rotations, use of resistant varieties, good seed and seed treatment.

Use of insecticides for control of pests is described.

**DISEASES AND INSECTS OF SOYBEANS.** Leaflet No. 193. Extension Service, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

**PEST.** Velvetbean caterpillars feed on various crops in the southeastern states, including soybeans. There have been years when this pest has destroyed the soybean crop in Louisiana.

**THE VELVETBEAN CATERPILLAR AND HOW TO CONTROL IT.** Leaflet No. 343. U. S. Department of Agriculture. Price 5 cents. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

**MELLORINE.** There is only about 5 cents per pint difference in the costs of ice cream and vegetable fat frozen desserts, according to Vernon F. Hovey of General Ice Cream Corp.

He says there is need for a sound, realistic pricing of the former product, and feels that with this small difference in price the sale of ice cream will not be seriously hurt.

Hovey suggests several regulations to prevent illegal use of vegetable oils in ice cream.

**VEGETABLE FAT IN FROZEN DESSERT.** By Vernon F. Hovey. General Ice Cream Corp., Schenectady, N. Y. Ice Cream Review, 36 (9): 58, 70-72. April 1953.

**NEBRASKA OILSEEDS.** Possible markets for several minor oilseeds, including rape and mustard seeds, sesame and perilla are covered in a report from the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

**MARKETING OUTLOOK FOR SOME MINOR OILSEED CROPS IN NEBRASKA.** By Walter E. Hammond. Bulletin 409. Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebr.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**PROPERTIES OF SOYIN, A TOXIC PROTEIN ISOLATED FROM SOYBEAN FLOUR.** J. E. Liener, M. J. Pallansch, and J. E. Rose, department of agricultural biochemistry, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. Fed. Am. Soc. Expt. Biol. Fed. Proc., Vol. 12, No. 1, part 1, page 240. March 1953.

## FEEDING

### HIGH - PROTEIN CORN.

Further experiments have been carried on at the University of Illinois this past year to determine the relative value of high-protein corn and high-protein corn silage versus ordinary corn and regular corn silage supplemented with soybean oil meal for fattening beef cattle. The object was to learn whether full-fed cattle could use the extra protein in the former feeds well enough to save on protein supplement.

The rations fed were: regular shelled corn, soybean oil meal, regular corn silage; and high-protein corn and high-protein corn silage.

Steers in both lots gained at about the same rate, and feed costs per pound of gain were similar. But the general appearance of the high-protein-fed cattle was better and they brought a little higher selling price.

Results of the test indicate that high-protein corn and high-protein corn silage are about equal, pound for pound, to a mixture of five parts of ordinary corn and one part of 44-percent soybean oil meal plus regular corn silage for fattening beef cattle.

**PROJECT 1173: HIGH-PROTEIN CORN FOR BEEF CATTLE.** 25th Annual Cattle Feeders' Day, Beef Cattle Division, Animal Science Department, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

**SILAGE.** Another look was taken at high-protein corn put up as silage and fed to calves in experiments at the University of Illinois this past year. An analysis shows that it contains enough protein to meet the needs of calves and otherwise should compare with regular silage.

Corn silage made from high-yielding corn supplemented with one pound of soybean oil meal and a free-choice simple mineral mixture proved to be an excellent calf wintering ration. It produced gains of 1.64 pounds per day for 160 days at the cheap cost of \$12.83 per hundredweight.

High-protein corn silage did not prove to be equal to feeding regular corn silage plus a protein supplement. Even adding an energy source to offset the energy in the soybean oil

meal fed to the check lot did not make up the difference.

Legume-grass silage supplemented with shelled corn produced about the same average daily rate of gain as regular corn silage and soybean oil meal; but the feed cost was higher, \$14.05 per hundredweight of gain.

**PROJECT 283: SUPPLEMENTS TO BE FED WITH LEGUME-GRASS AND CORN SILAGES FOR WINTERING CALVES.** 25th Annual Cattle Feeders' Day, Beef Cattle Division, Animal Science Department, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

**MEAL.** That there are unidentified factors in soybean oil meal of value in ruminant feeding is considered likely. Soybean oil meal furnishes a "kick" in cattle feeding that can't be attributed solely to the protein, according to observers.

Experiments are in progress at Iowa State College with fattening lambs to determine whether the estrogenic activity of genistin as found in soybean oil meal is as beneficial as the estrogenic activity of stilbestrol, which has been shown experimentally to be valuable in lamb feeding. The relatively large amount of genistin present in soybean oil meal, coupled with its presence in small amounts in certain hays, suggests the likelihood that the amounts present in certain cattle and sheep rations may be enough for major benefit.

**ESTROGENIC ACTIVITY OF ISOFLAVONE DERIVATIVES EXTRACTED AND PREPARED FROM SOYBEAN OIL MEAL.** By Edmund Cheng, Charles D. Story, Lester Yoder, W. H. Hale and Wise Burroughs. Science, Vol. 118, No. 3058, pages 164-165. Also Journal Paper No. J-2262. Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

**VEGETABLE OILS.** The chick requires factors present in vegetable oils for maximum growth.

Crude corn oil, refined corn oil, soybean oil, wheat germ oil, and oleic acid and linoleic acid concentrates all contain these growth factors in varying degrees, according to experiments at Iowa State College.

**UNIDENTIFIED GROWTH FACTORS FOR THE CHICK IN VEGETABLE OILS AND FATTY ACID CONCENTRATES.** By Donald S. Carver and Elton L. Johnson, Iowa State College, Poultry Science, July 1953, Vol. 32, No. 4, pages 701-705.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**UREA IN RATIONS FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP.** By Willis D. Gallup, L. S. Pope and C. K. Whitehair. Bulletin No. B-409. September 1953. Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.

See also, page 24:

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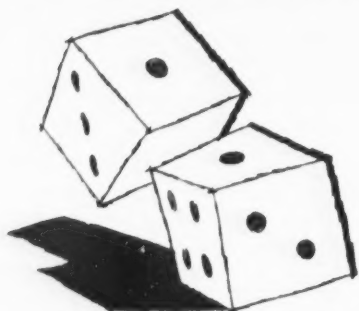
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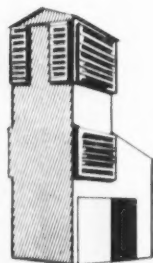


That is, you can . . . but  
what good will it do?  
Of this you can be sure  
. . . it is going to rain  
some more . . . and  
then's when you'll be  
eternally grateful for  
your **SHANZER**  
Grain Drier!



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indoor or outdoor  
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CONVEYING MACHINERY

**UREA AS A SOURCE OF PRO-  
TEIN IN LIVESTOCK RATIONS.**  
By W. D. Gallup, L. S. Pope and C.  
K. Whitehair. Circular No. C-137.  
October 1953. Oklahoma Agricultural  
Experiment Station, Stillwater,  
Okla.

**EFFECT OF HEAT ON SOL-  
VENT-EXTRACTED SOYBEAN  
OIL MEAL.** By George Burnet, Jr.,  
and Lionel K. Arnold, chemical en-  
gineering department, Iowa State  
College, Ames, Iowa. Journal of the  
American Oil Chemists' Society, De-  
cember 1952.

**ESTIMATED FEED USE AND  
SUPPLIES, FOR FEEDING YEAR  
BEGINNING OCT. 1, 1953.** Ameri-  
can Feed Manufacturers Association,  
53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4,  
Ill.

## LETTERS

### Information on Soy Flour

TO THE EDITOR:

This is in reply to frequent let-  
ters asking for information on the  
usage of soy flour in the home.

Two particularly good publica-  
tions are available. The College of  
Agriculture, Urbana, Ill., has pub-  
lished Circular No. 664. It is obtain-  
able by mailing a postcard to that  
address. This bulletin contains num-  
erous recipes with soy flour as an  
ingredient and also it shows an ac-  
curate description of soy flour prod-  
ucts.

Another excellent document is

published by McGraw-Hill Book Co.,  
Inc., New York City, under title,  
*The Useful Soybean*, by Mildred  
Lager. The price is \$2.75. This pub-  
lication carries the historical back-  
ground of the American soybean in-  
dustry and numerous recipes con-  
taining soy products.

Soy flour is not available in most  
grocery stores because of very limited  
public acceptance and consequent  
small volume. The product may be  
obtained in some health food stores  
in a small retail package.

Comparatively few soybean pro-  
cessors operate a soy flour depart-  
ment. Most of the edible soy flour  
produced is sold in carload lots to  
food blenders, bakery chains and  
packing houses. Food blenders in-  
clude the product in such items as  
cake dough, sweet doughs, dark  
breads and more recently in the so-  
called Cornell or McKay bread  
which is gaining very much head-  
way in the East. Packing houses con-  
sume soy flour as a binder in  
bologna, weiners and some special  
cold cut loaves as well as in chili.

Our company realizes that it is  
well to acquaint the housewife with  
soy flour, even though it is not prac-  
tical to market through the retail  
grocery. Therefore, if an interested  
person will mail us \$1, we will send  
a five-pound package, postpaid east  
of the Rockies. West of the Rockies  
the price is \$1.25.

The nutritional and other advan-  
tages gained in using soy flour are  
well outlined in the two publications  
above noted.—*H. A. Olendorf*, soy  
flour department, Spencer Kellogg &  
Sons, Inc., Decatur, Ill.

**Holiday Greetings to our  
readers from the  
Soybean Digest staff;  
and our wishes for a  
prosperous 1954.**



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**in processing use...**

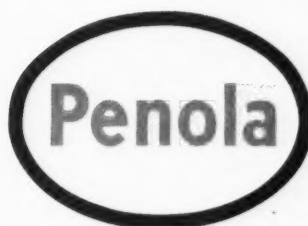
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# GRITS and FLAKES...

FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

◆ "The Story of Grain from Farm to You," issued by Secretary's Office, Minneapolis Grain Exchange, 4th Ave. at 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn., gives comic book treatment to the operation of a grain exchange.

◆ Dr. H. H. Hayner will relinquish his post as feed sales supervisor of the soy and feed supplements department of the Borden Co., New York City, on completion of his 13th year with the firm and his 24th in the commercial field.

◆ Julien L. Brode, 73, head of the Brode Co., soybean and cottonseed brokers, died Nov. 3 in Memphis following a stroke. He had been active in the affairs of his firm, which was founded by the late F. W. Brode.

◆ Willis G. Scholl, vice president in charge of the tractor division of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., was elected to the firm's board of directors. He was named to his present position in July 1952.

◆ A comic book, entitled "A Steer in the Right Direction," will be used by McMillen Feed Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind., to launch its 1954 Master Mix Junior Farmer program. Annual program was started eight years ago by McMillen to get young boys and girls to feed their animals properly and compete for prizes in dairy, beef and swine projects.

◆ Key district sales personnel of the Burrows Equipment Co. recently met for a fall sales conference in Evanston, Ill., according to P. W. Burrows, president. Meeting was devoted to new products, customer service and current problems of the grain, feed and seed industry. New representatives of the Burrows firm who attended included R. D. Shore, Farmington, N. C., and Dana F. Brownlee, Des Moines, Iowa.

◆ Pillsbury Mills, Inc., feed and soy division has started construction of a new feed warehouse adjoining its plant in Clinton, Iowa, which will more than double the present storage capacity. The new warehouse will be a one-story brick 71 by 181 feet, matching and adjoining the present warehouse. It will accommodate about 1,500 tons of finished goods. Contractors expect to finish the work by Jan. 1.

◆ B. T. Rocca, president of Pacific Vegetable Oil Co., San Francisco, expects to make a trip shortly to Europe to open an office for the company in Zurich, Switzerland.

◆ Otis O. McIntosh, who for the past 10 years was a director of public relations for the Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, was given an award of merit by collegiate livestock judging coaches at the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City. He served as associate superintendent of the American Royal judging contest the past seven years. He recently took over sales duties for the Purina Co. in Georgia.

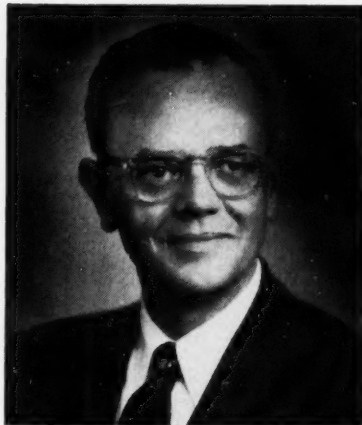
◆ Appointment of Hal M. Blackburn, Jr., to the sales force of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills' New Orleans division has been announced by Vice President Jason Elsas. Blackburn succeeds Stafford Benedict who has been transferred to the company's home office in Atlanta, Ga.

◆ The Boston Gear Works Chicago branch office and warehouse has been moved from 955 West Washington Blvd. to newer, more modern quarters and a more convenient location with increased parking facilities at 5445 West North Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.

◆ Fayette Soybean Mill, Fayette, Iowa, owned by Halverson Bros., was recently damaged by fire estimated at \$30,000.

◆ Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has purchased and as-

## CENTRAL SOYA CHAIRMAN



HAROLD W. McMILLEN

Harold W. McMillen, 47, was elected chairman of the board of directors of Central Soya Co., Inc., at its annual meeting. He succeeds his father, Dale W. McMillen, who will continue to serve as a director and chairman of the finance and development committee.

A director of the company since its incorporation in 1934, Harold W. McMillen was elected vice president in charge of soybean oil sales and specialty products in 1945. A year later he was named director of sales for McMillen Feed Mills division of Central Soya Co., and in that capacity was responsible for company-wide sales and distribution of Master Mix livestock feeds. In 1950 he was elected to the office of executive vice president.

As chairman of the board, H. W. McMillen will continue his active interest in all management and sales functions as well as assuming responsibility for study and formulation of the company's general business policies.

No one has been named to succeed McMillen as executive vice president.

— s b d —

## MARGARINE COMMITTEES

The National Association of Margarine Manufacturers has announced the election of Lowell F. Conway, laboratories director of Osceola Foods, Inc., Osceola, Ark., as chairman of its committee on research.

Also announced were the elections



**ABOVE**  
Estel Snyder and his two boys,  
Wilmington, Ohio, follow The Master  
Plan to profit and to champion-  
ship honors.

**BELOW**  
Durand High School,  
F.F.A. Michigan Chick-  
en of Tomorrow Win-  
ners used Master Mix  
Feeds.



# MASTER MIX FEEDS build champions... AND PROFITS!



**FINER FINISH!** Steady profits! That's the story of Master Mix Poultry and Livestock feeders. Master Mix Feeds and Concentrates are formulated with Central Soya's New Miracle Soybean Oil Meal. If you're interested in feeding and management for greater profit, see your Master Mix dealer.

**McMILLEN FEED MILLS**  
Division of Central Soya Co., Inc.  
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Fred Frey, Quarryville, Pa., raised this  
Grand Champion 4-H Steer, Eastern National  
Livestock Show, on Master Mix.

sumed operation of the Buda Co., Harvey, Ill., manufacturer of railroad supplies, gasoline and diesel engines and material handling products. It will be operated as the Buda Co. division of Allis-Chalmers.

◆ "Latex Paint, a Staff Report," was a thorough article on the subject by Paint, Oil and Chemical Review Sept. 24.

◆ Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has announced the retirement from business of Charles E. Lacey, who has been district sales manager for the company in Cleveland since 1933. Elbert J. Engel has been appointed as his successor, and Gordon F. Greer is being transferred from the Buffalo office to be first assistant.

◆ Announcement of plans for construction of a new paper specialty plant at Crossett, Ark., has been made by Bemis Bro. Bag Co., St. Louis. The new plant will contain approximately 20,000 feet of floor space. It will be Bemis' first operation in Arkansas.

◆ Loyd E. Waters, Lake Village, Ark., was among county agents who recently received national recognition in Philadelphia, Pa., for distinguished, long and faithful service to farm people.

◆ Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, opened its new vegetable oils processing plant in Los Angeles, Calif., recently. The plant, described as the most versatile of its kind on the West Coast, will convert linseed, soybean and other industrial oils into products used in the paint, varnish, printing ink and linoleum industries.

◆ "New Seed Oil Refining Process" was an article in November Chemical Engineering describing a new way to neutralize extracted seed oils and separate them from the solvent.

◆ C. D. Alexander, until recently manager of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. plant at Indianapolis, has been given new duties at the general company level in connection with long-range studies the company is making. He is succeeded by R. C. Van Horn, who has been acting manager during Alexander's recent illness. Alexander will continue to make his headquarters in Indianapolis.

◆ All outstanding stock of the Flexible Package Co., Chicago, one of the pioneers in the polyethylene bag business, has been purchased by Bemis Bro. Bag Co. Firm will be operated under the same name as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

◆ The word TOPS, standing for "Think, Organize, Promote and Sell," was the central theme of McMillen Feed Mills' 19th annual Master Mix convention held recently at French Lick, Ind.

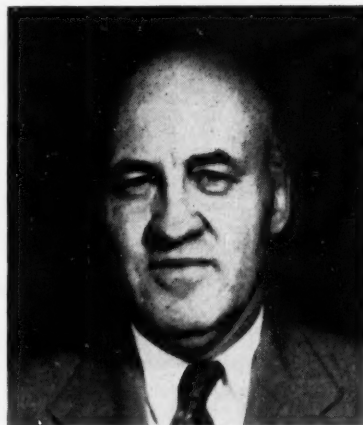
◆ Harry Kaplan, formerly of Organic Intermediates, and Jess Weiss, formerly of Elbert & Co., have formed the Columbia International Corp., with offices at 200 Terminal Road, Clark (Rahway), N. J. The new organization is offering trichlorethylene and other chlorinated solvents and other products.

of chairmen of three sub-committees: Dr. E. E. Rice, Swift and Co. research laboratories, Chicago, nutrition; James P. Hughes, Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., Sherman, Tex., vitamin A; Dr. Leo Brown, Swift and Co. research laboratories, technical.

The association has been active in sponsoring research projects on margarine's nutritional values. The sub-committee on vitamin A recently developed an improved method for assaying vitamin A in margarine and reported results of research of the vitamin's keeping values in margarine. Margarine contains a minimum of 15,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A.

— s b d —

## HEADS TRACTOR SALES



D. A. MILLIGAN

Marc B. Rojzman, president, has announced the appointment of D. A. Milligan as vice president in charge of sales of the American Tractor Corp., Churubusco, Ind. Milligan is leaving his post as sales manager of Harry Ferguson, Inc., to take on this new position.

He has been active in practically every phase of tractor production.

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Brokers of Soybean Oil and Proteins  
COMPLETE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COVERAGE

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We have used a Steinlite Moisture Tester since 1942. During the bean season, we run between 300 and 400 tests per day and this would be impossible with other type testers. We think the new 400G is the finest tester ever for on the spot testing. During winter we make between 10 to 25 tests on corn per day and find it very satisfactory.

Sincerely, Bob Hink  
Williams Milling Co., Sac City, Iowa

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You can make an accurate test in only 60 seconds. No technical knowledge necessary. Dial type selector speeds meter reading — no needle wobble. Built-in thermometer saves time. Voltage stabilizer prevents fluctuation. Easy-to-read charts give moisture results faster.

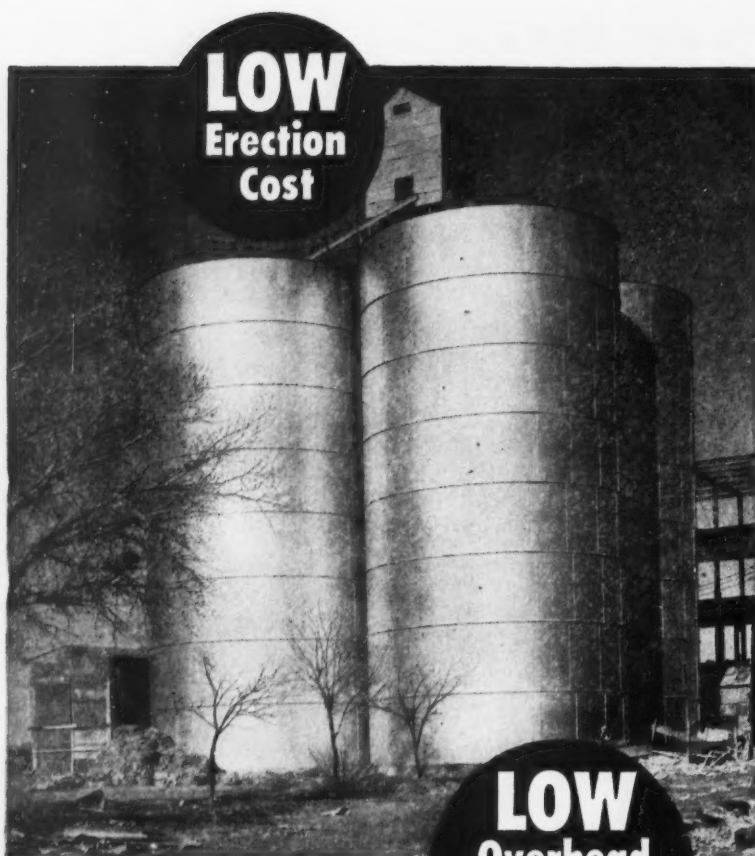
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when you install Columbian Bolted Steel Grain Storage Tanks. That's because your original investment and maintenance are held to a minimum—you are sure of low operating costs for years on end. An added money-saving feature of these tanks is low cost erection due to their bolted sectional construction.

Fire-proof, weather-proof, rodent-proof. They never crack or crumble—no caulking or patching required. Service tests of more than 25 years prove them ideal for safe storage and handling of all small grain—wheat, corn, oats, barley, soya beans, flax, cotton seed, peanuts, rice, coffee beans, etc. None have ever worn out; not one has ever been demolished by tornado or cyclone.

**Easy Ways to Erect**—Detailed blueprints for erection are furnished so that tanks can be put up with any kind of labor—or we provide supervisor for your own men—or a complete Columbian erection crew. Foundation specifications and blue prints are furnished to enable your local contractor to build foundation.

Free engineering service for designing tanks to your particular needs and arrangement.

## ACTIVITIES OF YOUR ASSOCIATION

**ASA PROGRAM.** Twenty local meetings for soybean handlers and producers were scheduled for late November and early December in southern Illinois soybean growing areas by ASA Vice President Albert Dimond.

Meetings were similar to those held earlier in Illinois and Ohio. Purpose was to explain the Association's promotion and educational program to people in the areas, to sound out local sentiment on a soybean program for 1954, and to encourage memberships in the American Soybean Association, and direct contributions to the Association's educational and promotional fund.

Plans are now being made for a similar series of meetings of growers and handlers in Arkansas.

**GRADES.** There will be no request at this time for public hearings on revision of federal soybean grading standards. This was the understanding reached at the meeting in Chicago Nov. 6 of the special committee to consider grade changes. No

basis of agreement was reached to ask for hearings. Processors, producers and handlers were represented at the meeting.

Present were: ASA Secretary Geo. M. Strayer, as chairman; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind., ASA director; Ed Kazmarek, representing the Chicago Board of Trade and the cooperative elevators, Chicago; Howard McWard, Illinois Grain Corp., Chicago; F. E. Benson, representing National Soybean Processors Association, Minneapolis; and Virgil Wiese, representing the country elevators in the Feed and Grain Dealers' National Association, Champaign, Ill.

The Nov. 6 meeting and a meeting of a larger group in Chicago Oct. 19 grew out of a resolution adopted at the American Soybean Association convention in St. Louis in August, which instructed the board of directors to call such a meeting to find out if the various segments of the industry could unite on proposed grade changes.

Proposals for changes in the stand-

ards and marketing practices revolve in general around two points:

1—A lower allowable foreign material content for No. 2 soybeans as an incentive for delivery of cleaner beans.

2—Premiums for low-moisture-content soybeans to compensate for penalties for high moisture content.

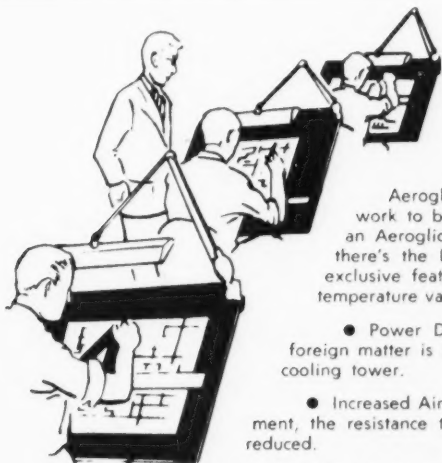
The Chicago Board of Trade and the country elevator operators would not agree to a proposal for a lower foreign material content, and stated they would oppose such a move in public hearings.

Processors remained cool to the proposal for payment of moisture premiums. They pointed out that since this is a marketing practice, it would be a matter for each individual buyer to decide.

Spokesmen for the Association stated they were not interested in asking for public hearings unless organized opposition could be eliminated.

So the situation remains as it was when the proposal was brought before the ASA convention in August. All groups agree that something needs to be done to bring about better marketing practices and avoid jeopardizing our foreign markets further.

But when it comes to agreeing on the exact changes to be made—that is something else.

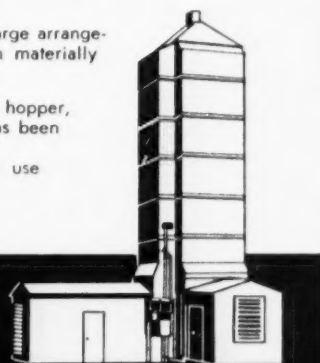


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# WASHINGTON DIGEST

**EXPORTS.** This could well be the record year for soybean exports. There is demand in nearly all parts of the world for U. S. soybeans this season.

Here is a preliminary sizeup as obtained from trade and official sources:

Around 20 million bushels of soybeans already have been sold for export this season. There is demand for as many as 30 million bushels.

Many of the countries wanting soybeans would like to get them under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Appropriation bill. This is the measure providing funds for acceptance of foreign currencies by the United States in exchange for U. S. farm surpluses.

Such currencies would be used to obtain essential materials needed in this country, or to further U. S. foreign policy in other ways. Purchases under Section 550 would have to be over and above normal trade.

It is very unlikely that soybeans will be included in the list of commodities available under Section 550. Not only is the supply short this season, but feed manufacturers and processors want to keep as many beans at home as they can.

Soybean inspections for export from October 1 through November 13 totalled 3,717,000 bushels. During a comparable period last season inspections totalled 3,750,000 bushels. Actual soybean exports during the month of October are estimated by USDA at 5 million bushels.

Soybean exports last season totalled

31,560,000 bushels. From the evidence at hand now, it appears that exports this year may well run to over 30 million bushels, barring government action to prevent it.

This is good news for producers who are enjoying a price rise resulting from competition for the smaller soybean crop, and who want to see the export market expand.

In another year the situation might be reversed if acreage is greatly expanded. In such case, the Section 550 provision of law may be a useful tool to help keep a large volume of U. S. soybeans moving into export channels.

For this season, the big export outlook is bad news for soybean processors and feed manufacturers faced with an expanded capacity and sharply reduced crush.

Exports of 35 million bushels would mean only about 200 million bushels of soybeans available for processing this season compared with nearly 235 million bushels last year.

The total supply is now estimated at 263 million bushels. Feed and seed would use up around 26 million. Around 3 million bushels is a "minimum" carryover. Exports of 35 million bushels would leave slightly less than 200 million bushels for processing.

**MEAL.** The supply of soybean meal available for feeding may be around 700,000 tons less than last year if the crush is no larger than 200 million bushels.

The supply of all major oilseed



**By PORTER M. HEDGE**  
Washington Correspondent for  
The Soybean Digest

meals is indicated at around half a million tons smaller than a year ago.

These are unofficial estimates based on adjustments of October BAE figures to make allowance for the changes in crop estimates on cottonseed and soybeans. In terms of potential meal production, the decline in the soybean crop from October to November is far greater than the increase in cottonseed output.

October 1 carryover stocks of oilseed meals are estimated at approximately 44,000 tons greater than a year ago. Meal imports are expected to be way down from the 340,500 tons brought in during 1952-53.

Here are unofficial estimates in tons of the supply of meal available for feeding this season compared with BAE figures for last year:

	1952-53	1953-54
Soybean cake & meal	5,500,000	4,800,000
Cottonseed cake & meal	2,600,000	2,735,000
Linseed cake & meal	360,000	550,000
Peanut cake & meal	45,000	60,000
Copra cake & meal	230,000	215,000
Totals	8,875,000	8,360,000

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Meal prices have already started to rise, and a further increase is anticipated this winter because of smaller supplies.

**ALLOTMENTS.** A " sleeper " sentence was contained in USDA's announcement that cross compliance with all basic crop acreage allotments would not be required in 1954 in order to be eligible for price support on any basic crop, such as corn, wheat, and cotton.

It was originally announced that growers would have to keep within all allotments established for their farms to be able to get a loan on any basic crop.

In withdrawing this ruling, USDA said: " Consideration will be given the establishment of the cross-compliance requirement for future basic crop production, when announcement can be made in advance of the time for the planting or planning of acreages.

" The possibility of similar requirements for any non-basic crops for which acreage allotments might be established will also be considered." (Italics ours.)

This keeps the door open for possible use of cross compliance on non-basic crops, especially soybeans, if this should be decided on. Officials are concerned over the potential shift of acreage to soybeans next year. They're estimating soybean acreage will increase about 2 million acres in the Cornbelt, about one-half million in the Lake states, and three-fourths million in the South and other states.

All the signs to date have indicated there would be no acreage allotments except on basic crops in 1954. Officials have said there was no intention or desire to have additional allotment programs, and no funds available.

This is still believed to be the case. However, the wording of USDA's announcement again raises the question, which won't be fully answered until clarified.

**SUPPORT COST.** The soybean price support program has been more than paying its own way thus far.

The financial report of Commodity Credit Corporation shows a net gain of \$4,363,323 in soybean price support operations from the beginning of the program through July 31, 1953.

Soybean loans have been offered

since the crop of 1941. In every year thus far the season's average price to growers has equalled or exceeded the price support loan rate.

The level of price support for soybeans has ranged from 80 percent of parity (for the crop of 1950) to 125 percent of parity (the crop of 1941). Support has been at 90 percent of parity since 1950.

Financial gain or loss figures are shown in the CCC report since 1947 and through the first month of the 1953-54 fiscal year. Net gains on soybean operations are shown for five years; net losses for two years and for July of 1953. Here are the official CCC figures on gains and losses:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Net Gains	Net Losses
1947	\$2,741,090	
1948	4,987	
1949	26,054	
1950	1,754,206	
1951		\$139,442
1952	1,574	24,893
1953		253
July 1953		
Totals	\$4,527,911	\$164,588
Net Gain	4,363,323	

— s b d —

## HEADS FEED GROUP

Harry G. Cowan, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, was elected president of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Association at the group's recent annual meeting in Minneapolis.

E. J. Lang, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, was elected a vice president. Two vice presidents re-elected were

James C. North, Nutrena Mills, Inc., Minneapolis; and Earl H. Hanson, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis. George L. Gates, Feedstuffs, was renamed secretary-treasurer.

New members named to an 11-man board of directors are: Ted Harstad, Doughboy Industries, Inc., New Richmond, Wis.; Richard A. Blomfield, Blomfield-Swanson Brokerage, Minneapolis; and R. M. Edstrom, Glencoe Mills, Inc., Glencoe, Minn.

## Market Street

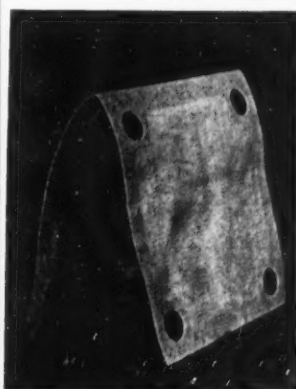
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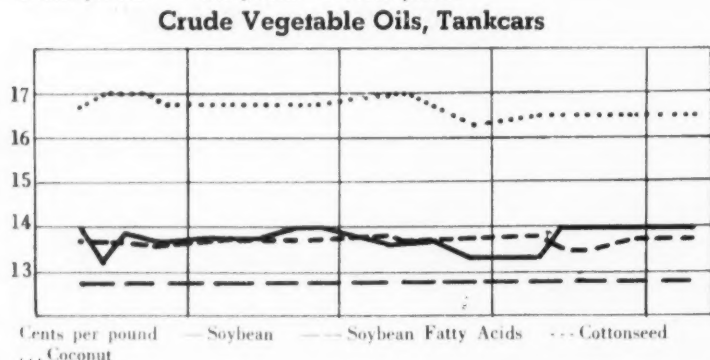
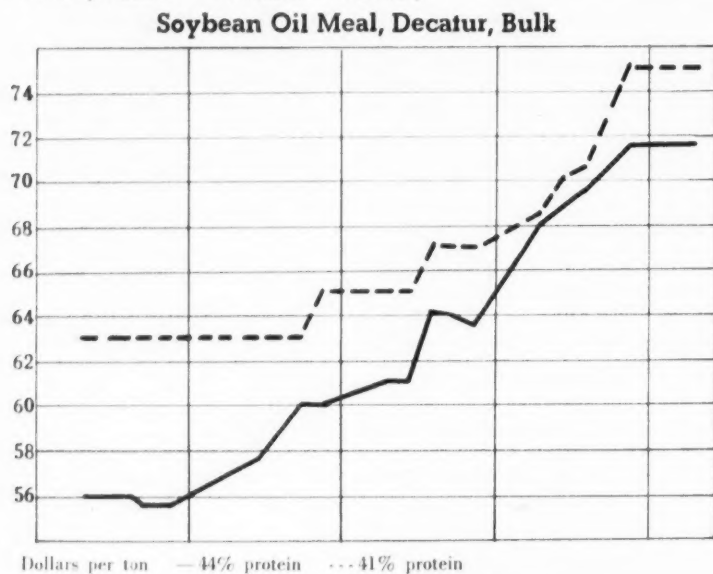
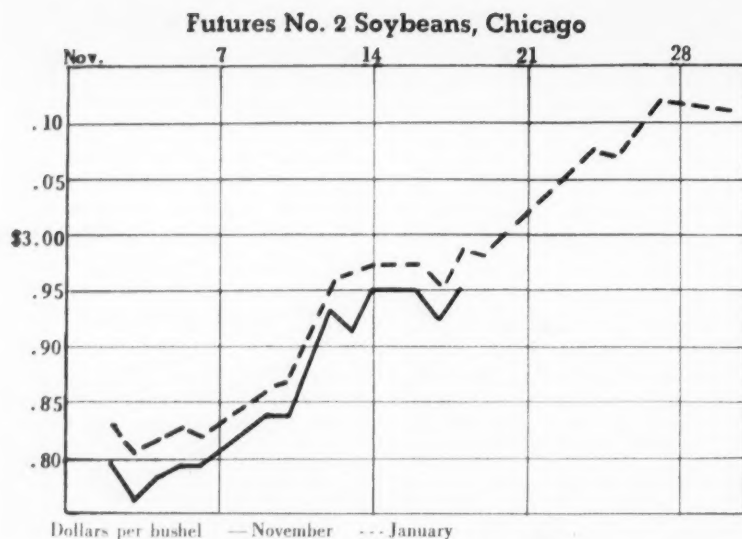
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## November Markets

**S**OYBEANS and soybean oil meal advanced sharply in November, but there was little change in oil.

Beans continued the strong upward movement begun in mid-September and for the first time since

May sold above the year-earlier price.

Meal followed beans up, reversing a downtrend that had carried it to the lowest point of the year.

Refiners resisted upward pressure on oil due to slow demand for the end products.

## MARKETS

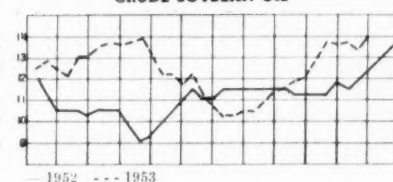
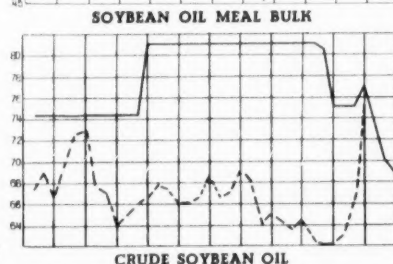
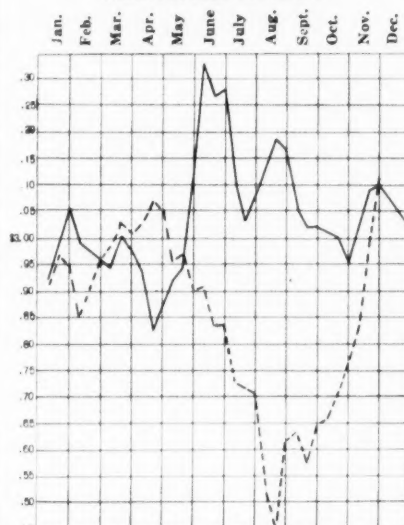
Main cause of the stronger bean and meal markets was another sharp cut in the government's soybean crop estimate Nov. 10 (see page 21 for details).

Continued export interest was another strong stimulant. Inspections of soybeans for export totaled 10.2 million bushels from July 1 to Nov. 20, and the general belief was that 20 million bushels had already been sold for export.

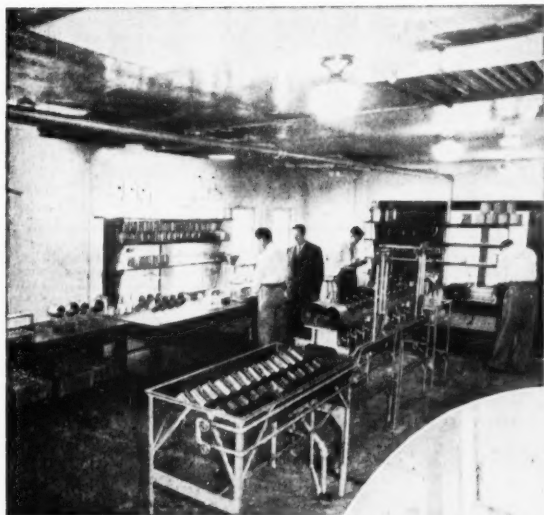
A drag on the meal market was the poor demand for mixed feeds.

**SOAPSTOCKS.** Acid soybean soapstocks delivered Midwest advanced from 4 to 4½ cents a pound during November. Raw soybean soapstocks advanced from 1.37 to 1¾ cents a pound.

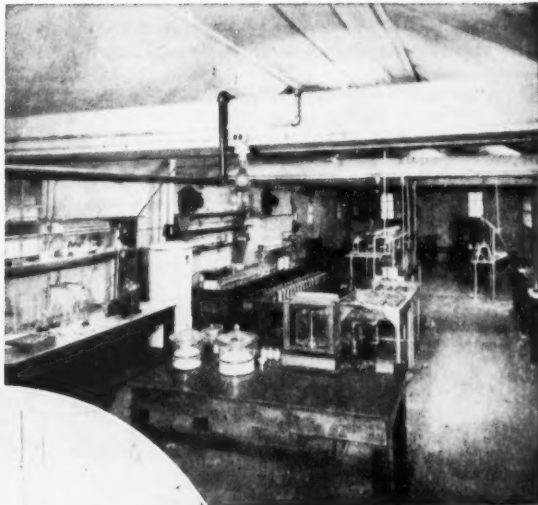
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# IN THE MARKETS

● **STOCKS.** Stocks of old soybeans in all positions on Oct. 1, amounted to 10,997,000 bushels, according to reports assembled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This carry-over is triple the stocks last year and the highest Oct. 1 stocks since 1944. However, because harvest was so early this season, there was more difficulty than usual in distinguishing old soybeans from new crop in storage.

This soybean carry-over includes 6,620,000 bushels on farms and 2,016,000 bushels in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, as estimated by the crop reporting board. Commercial stocks at terminals were reported at 1,098,000 bushels of old-crop beans by the Production and Marketing Administration, while Commodity Credit Corp. had about 240,000 bushels in their own bins. Stocks at processing plants on Oct. 1, as reported to the Bureau of the Census, were mostly new-crop beans; that total was adjusted to 1,023,000 bushels on the basis of information obtained by the crop reporting board.

Disappearance of old soybeans in the July-September quarter of 1953 is computed at nearly 51 million bushels. For the same period, reports of processors to the Bureau of the Census indicate that 50,580,000 bushels were processed. This figure includes a considerable tonnage of 1953-crop soybeans processed before Oct. 1.

## STOCKS OF SOYBEANS OCT. 1, 1953, WITH COMPARISONS

Position	Oct. 1 1951	Oct. 1 1952	July 1 1953	Oct. 1 1953
	Thousand Bushels			
On farms*	2,675	1,958	19,877	6,620
Terminal†	670	710	3,245	1,098
Commodity Credit Corp. 1/‡			356	240
Processing plants§	1,552	1,611	26,905	11,023
Int. mills, elev. & whses.3/*	262	296	11,393	2,016
Total	4,159	3,575	61,776	10,997

\* Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board. † Grain Branch, P.M.A. ‡ Commodity Credit Corp. § Bureau of Census. 1/ Owned by CCC and stored in their own bins. ‡ Adjusted to stocks of old soybeans; total Oct. 1, 1953, was 15,318,000 bushels. 3/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated.

## STOCKS OF SOYBEANS OCT. 1, 1953—BY STATES

State	Off-farm total		All positions	
	Oct. 1 1952	Oct. 1 1953	Oct. 1 1952	Oct. 1 1953
	Thousand bushels			
Ohio	10	162	224	886
Ind.	*	113	*	690
Ill.	372	565	848	2,268
Minn.	53	692	147	1,570
Iowa	134	1,601	469	3,480
Mo.	177	269	435	760
N. C.	1	31	52	55
Ky.	2	2	14	11
All other	868	942	1,396	1,277
U. S.	1,617	4,377	3,575	10,997

\* Included in "all other" to avoid disclosing individual operations.

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## SOYBEANS: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION, ANNUALLY, 1942-52\*

(All data in 1,000 bushels)

Year beginning Oct. 1	Carry-over stocks, Oct. 1†						Production	Total supply‡§
	Farms	Terminal markets	CCC bins§	Crushing plants§	Interior mills‡	Total stocks		
1942	3,100	861	—	1,120	928	6,009	187,524	193,533
1943	4,555	732	1,819	4,763	668	12,537	190,133	202,670
1944	4,612	1,323	1,876	5,214	1,128	14,153	192,121	206,274
1945	2,929	815	—	3,548	447	7,739	193,167	200,906
1946	2,148	157	—	1,783	268	4,356	203,395	207,751
1947	2,268	68	—	2,813	244	5,393	186,451	191,844
1948	1,891	130	—	468	128	2,617	227,217	229,834
1949	2,221	462	—	285	213	3,181	234,194	237,375
1950	1,241	920	—	502	244	2,907	299,279	302,186
1951	2,675	670	—	552	262	4,159	282,477	286,636
1952	1,958	710	—	611	296	3,575	291,682	295,257
1953	6,620	1,098	240	1,023	2,016	10,997	259,483	270,480

## DISTRIBUTION

Year beginning Oct. 1	Used for seed	Crushed**	Net exports‡§	Feed and residual	Total distribution
1942	20,980	133,453	904	25,659	180,996
1943	19,758	142,307	934	25,518	188,517
1944	18,885	153,402	5,029	21,219	198,535
1945	16,473	159,459	2,812	17,806	196,550
1946	17,137	170,245	3,842	11,134	202,358
1947	15,665	161,397	2,943	9,222	189,227
1948	15,381	183,664	23,004	4,604	226,653
1949	18,493	195,265	13,133	7,577	234,468
1950	18,225	251,990	27,826	-14	298,027
1951	19,539	244,380	17,045	2,097	283,061
1952	19,840	234,309	††31,430	-1,319	284,260

\* Reported by grain branch, Production and Marketing Administration. † Data on stocks (except at crushing plants) not available prior to 1942. ‡ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC. § Prior to 1948 some new-crop soybeans may have been included at processing plants. Since that time includes only old-crop soybeans. ¶ Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses. †† Imports negligible. \*\*As reported by Bureau of the Census with no adjustment for new crop crushed prior to Oct. 1. †† Imports under 1,000 bushels except in the following years: 1944-45—4,012; 1948-49—6,882; 1949-50—3,693; 1950-51 1,618; and 1952-53—2,278 bushels October through August. ††Partly estimated.

● **STOCKS.** Production and Marketing Administration's commercial grain stocks report. (1,000 bu.)

Sept. 28 Oct. 5 Oct. 13 Oct. 20

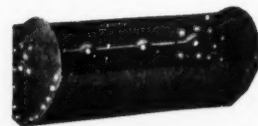
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets				
Atlantic Coast	52	62	101	164
Gulf Coast	555	968	1,377	2,869
Northwestern and Upper Lake	—	—	85	447
Lower Lake	471	1,977	3,437	4,393
East Central	348	824	1,547	2,123
West Central Southwestern & Western	139	478	1,196	1,832
Total current week	1,565	4,309	7,743	11,828
Total year ago	938	2,572	5,368	9,633

U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets				
Total current week	14	14	—	—
Total year ago	—	—	—	—

Total North American Soybean Stocks				
Current week	1,579	4,323	7,743	11,828
Year ago	938	2,572	5,368	9,633

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	Oct. 26	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24
<b>U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets</b>					
Atlantic Coast	327	844	1,133	1,143	1,563
Gulf Coast	2,667	2,543	2,642	2,341	2,429
Northwestern and Upper Lake	832	1,002	1,120	1,105	1,108
Lower Lake	4,958	5,643	5,445	7,351	6,936
East Central	2,268	2,272	2,155	1,848	1,764
West Central, Southwestern and Western	2,434	2,978	2,831	2,708	2,432
Total current week	13,486	15,282	15,326	16,496	16,232
Total year ago	12,751	14,575	15,420	16,428	16,804
<b>U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets</b>					
Total current week	—	181	181	181	181
Total year ago	—	—	250	368	734
<b>Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks</b>					
Current week	13,486	15,463	15,507	16,677	16,413
Year ago	12,751	14,575	15,670	16,796	17,538

● **FUTURES TRADING** and open contracts in soybean oil meal on Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association, in tons bulk.

	Volume of Trading	Open Contracts		Volume of Trading	Open Contracts
Sept. 28	2,200	84,800	Oct. 28	4,500	107,900
Sept. 29	7,500	84,300	Oct. 29	—	108,000
Sept. 30	4,400	84,600	Oct. 30	2,500	109,000
Oct. 1	5,600	83,600	Nov. 2	3,800	108,800
Oct. 2	7,200	86,800	Nov. 3	3,400	108,500
Oct. 5	3,600	89,200	Nov. 4	4,400	108,400
Oct. 6	13,900	91,300	Nov. 5	3,800	109,800
Oct. 7	6,800	91,400	Nov. 6	1,600	111,000
Oct. 8	4,200	93,300	Nov. 9	400	111,100
Oct. 9	11,200	97,600	Nov. 10	3,000	111,600
Oct. 13	12,000	102,200	Nov. 12	15,200	115,300
Oct. 14	5,600	103,800	Nov. 13	2,500	114,700
Oct. 15	5,600	104,900	Nov. 16	4,200	114,400
Oct. 16	8,400	106,300	Nov. 17	11,700	112,200
Oct. 19	4,500	105,500	Nov. 18	11,400	111,700
Oct. 20	9,000	103,400	Nov. 19	4,500	110,600
Oct. 21	8,800	103,700	Nov. 20	6,700	110,800
Oct. 22	1,000	104,300	Nov. 23	5,700	112,400
Oct. 23	1,300	103,600			
Oct. 26	10,900	110,100	Total for 39 days reported	220,800	
Oct. 27	1,900	107,900			

● **INSPECTIONS.** Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by Production and Marketing Administration.

**SOYBEANS: INSPECTED RECEIPTS, BY GRADES AND PERCENT\***

Grade	October 1952		September 1953		October 1953†	
	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%
No. 1	15,540	19	5,684	18	19,247	28
No. 2	35,772	44	17,549	56	26,287	39
No. 3	13,307	17	4,155	13	9,464	14
No. 4	10,981	14	2,949	9	8,867	13
Sample	4,686	6	1,134	4	4,383	6
Total	80,286	100	31,471	100	68,248	100

\* Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,650 bushels. † Of the October 1953 receipts, 8,850 bushels were black, 3,531 mixed, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in October included 5,795,261 bushels as cargo lots, 3,033,270 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

● **PLYWOOD GLUE.** Consumption and stocks of glue by the softwood plywood industry, reported by the Bureau of the Census. (Dry basis 1,000 pounds.)

	Consumption			Stocks		
	August 1953	July 1953*	August 1952	August 1953	July 1953*	August 1952
TOTAL	7,772	8,796	8,965	5,416	5,161	5,668
Casein	1342	223	231	1205	189	125
Soybean	4,531	5,205	4,950	2,956	3,093	2,897
Urea resins	288	355	467	268	236	583
Phenolic resins	2,040	2,468	2,531	1,523	1,430	1,689
Other	571	545	786	464	243	374

\* Revised. † Figures include estimates amounting to 11 percent for consumption and 28 percent for stock.

● **EXPORTS.** U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for September, as reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	1,130,553 bu.
Soybean oil:	
Crude	4,855,666 lbs.
Refined, but not further processed	1,106,366 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	565,725 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis, the exports for September amounted to 1,791,979 bushels.

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● **FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS** for August and September, as reported by Bureau of the Census.

PRIMARY MATERIALS: FACTORY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, AND FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS, SEPTEMBER 1953-AUGUST 1953 (1,000 pounds)

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Sept. 1953	August 1953	Sept. 1953	August 1953	Sept. 30, 1953	Aug. 31, 1953
Cottonseed, crude	157,634	57,397	104,666	64,594	89,090	37,830
Cottonseed, refined	97,992	59,998	89,270	83,622	192,026	918,585
Peanut, crude†	4,860	4,086	4,971	4,705	1,115	2,027
Peanut, refined	4,652	4,428	3,977	3,060	3,198	2,390
Corn, crude	21,329	21,579	21,746	22,495	11,499	10,994
Corn, refined	19,739	20,302	18,802	18,696	4,177	3,857
Soybean, crude	172,756	208,660	232,468	218,368	111,852	161,242
Soybean, refined	214,568	209,180	220,495	191,992	68,552	82,103
Palm, crude		4,147	3,127	*16,647	*16,998	
Palm, refined			776	891	1,291	743
Coconut, crude	37,129	35,997	47,498	45,597	*46,250	*37,393
Coconut, refined	31,763	31,411	29,108	27,318	9,540	9,019
Palm kernel, crude			3,571	2,270	8,534	11,091
Palm kernel, refined	2,247	1,731	2,129	1,753	579	533
Linseed, raw	55,033	43,904	46,290	49,644	562,030	*562,033
Linseed, refined	19,394	22,554	21,027	22,563	29,381	28,985
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	19,325	16,465	14,347	13,531	49,699	49,806

\* Revised. † Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported 793,046,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil owned by them on Sept. 30. ‡ Data on production, and stocks held at crude oil mill locations, collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. § Data for stocks of crude palm oil and crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE OILS, BY USES, DURING SEPTEMBER 1953 (1,000 pounds)

	Edible products			Inedible products				
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Chemicals	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and greases	Other inedible products
Cottonseed, refined	14,019	1,771	1,559		133			56
Soybean, crude				61		447	49	1,312
Soybean, refined	45,741	5,426	8,591			5,643	19	5,545
Vegetable foots				2,476				1,008
Hydrogenated cottonseed oil, edible	14,244	16,373						
Hydrogenated soybean oil, edible	49,119	63,177	2,848					

● **MARGARINE PRODUCTION.** Reported by the Bureau of the Census from reports of all known manufacturers producing margarine.

PRODUCTION OF MARGARINE: CUMULATIVE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TOTALS (1,000 pounds)

	Total	Uncolored	Colored
1953 - 9 months (January-September)	940,876	49,079	891,797
1952 - 9 months (January-September)	*936,313	*105,147	*831,166
1952 annual production	1,285,975	129,726	1,156,249
1951 annual production	1,040,718	211,662	829,056
1950 annual production	937,045	437,402	499,643

\* Revised. Data through June 1950 are from Bureau of Internal Revenue.

● **PROCESSING OPERATIONS.** Reported by Bureau of the Census for September and October.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS EXCEPT CRUDE OIL, AT CRUDE OIL MILL LOCATIONS: PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND TRANSFERS AND STOCKS, OCTOBER 1953-SEPTEMBER 1953

Products	Production		Shipments and transfers		End of month stocks	
	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Oct. 31, 1953	Sept. 30, 1953
Soybean cake and meal†	505,108	*370,319	505,132	*415,756	56,798	*56,822
Leathin†	2,350	1,819	2,305	1,970	1,515	1,470
Edible soy flour,						
full fat‡	521	(1)	586	(1)	108	*173
Edible soy flour, other†	5,657	*4,392	5,479	*4,203	1,099	*921
Industrial soy flour†	1,777	*2,120	1,809	*2,665	841	873

\* Revised. † Measured in tons. ‡ Unit of measure, 1,000 pounds. (1) Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEANS: RECEIPTS, CRUSHINGS AND STOCKS AT OIL MILLS, BY STATES, OCTOBER 1953-SEPTEMBER 1953 (Tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Oct. 31, 1953	Sept. 30, 1953
U. S.	1,981,635	*740,120	638,527	*469,573	1,842,037	*498,929
Arkansas	42,418	(1)	3,702	(1)	41,013	2,297
Illinois	691,269	*356,519	265,166	194,638	659,386	*233,283
Indiana	267,988	107,497	76,869	60,088	257,881	66,762
Iowa	311,092	*136,063	113,495	*85,075	295,292	*97,695
Kansas	26,149	8,885	10,702	(1)	22,156	6,709
Kentucky	83,091	(1)	16,671	11,497	75,838	(1)
Minnesota	53,886	22,405	31,622	23,190	29,850	7,586
Mississippi	(1)	5,551	(1)		31,818	6,011
Missouri	49,707	*54,397	24,742	20,624	62,960	*37,995
Nebraska	17,526	(1)	4,004	(1)	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	1,019	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,557	(1)
Ohio	308,444	35,371	68,727	56,669	259,352	19,635
Oklahoma	(1)	(1)			1,258	(1)
Texas	(1)	(1)				
All other	129,046	13,432	22,827	17,792	102,676	20,956

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS AT OIL MILL LOCATIONS, BY STATES, OCTOBER 1953-SEPTEMBER 1953

State	Crude oil (1000 pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Production	Stocks	Production	Stocks	Production	Stocks	Production	Stocks
	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Oct. 31, 1953	Sept. 30, 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Oct. 31, 1953	Sept. 30, 1953
	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953
U. S.	229,966	*173,756	25,329	*27,729	505,168	*370,319	56,798	*56,822
Ark.	1,082	(1)	99	288	2,800	(1)	1,757	991
Ill.	100,913	74,611	8,320	*12,213	201,328	148,292	24,052	*25,370
Ind.	28,088	22,276	1,783	2,730	61,607	47,734	4,750	8,192
Iowa	38,331	*30,420	4,416	4,539	92,702	*69,559	5,940	*3,556
Kansas	3,667	(1)	718	621	8,931	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ky.	6,246	4,327	423	(1)	13,488	9,200	604	564
Minn.	10,890	7,966	2,302	2,460	26,100	18,966	1,525	485
Miss.	(1)	(1)			(1)		637	(1)
Mo.	8,789	7,435	1,867	621	20,363	16,913	2,094	1,595
Neb.	1,320	(1)	398	100	3,405	(1)	(1)	(1)
N. C.	(1)	(1)	75	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8,382
Ohio	24,318	20,488	3,814	3,973	56,042	45,256	3,231	2,193
Okl.							(1)	287
Texas								(1)
All other	6,322	6,233	1,114	1,084	18,342	14,399	12,208	5,207

\* Revised. (1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

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## THE UNION OIL MILL, INC.

PURCHASERS OF  
COTTON SEED  
AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

WEST MONROE, LA.



June 24, 1953

Blaw-Knox Company  
Chemical Plants Division  
180 North Wabash Avenue  
Chicago 1, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Whether you process Soybeans or Cottonseed  
YOU can "improve your competitive  
position in the industry" with a Blaw-Knox  
Solvent Extraction Plant...

When we placed the order for a Blaw-Knox solvent extraction plant two years ago, I was somewhat skeptical about your claim that prepressed cake could be extracted in granular form. In fact, as you probably remember, I insisted on leaving a place for flaking equipment in case it proved necessary for good operation. I am now pleased to report to you my initial doubts are replaced with a record of excellent performance on the past season's seed crop. Specifically, we have been processing at times 20% above the guaranteed rate and we believe that the plant could do even better than this.

We are also highly pleased with the oil yield that we are getting. Even at the high production rate, the extracted meal averages well below your guarantee of 0.5% residual oil content. In this season's operation, with the extra high yield, our oil quality has been high.

We are particularly pleased with the granular form of the cake as it comes from the extractor at our plant. This has proved to be an unexpected bonus, as we have been able to sell quite a lot of it as granules, just as it comes from the process, that is, without any grinding whatever.

The solvent extraction facilities that you installed for us, we feel, have improved our competitive position in the Industry with a corresponding increase in earnings.

Very truly yours,

THE UNION OIL MILL, INC.

*C. W. Wallace*  
C. W. WALLACE

CWW:mlp

# BLAW-KNOX

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#### Applications

**SKELLYSOLVE B.** Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about  $-20^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

**SKELLYSOLVE C.** Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about  $13^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

**SKELLYSOLVE D.** Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about  $3^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

**SKELLYSOLVE F.** Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about  $-50^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

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**"DOC" MacGEE says:** There's long-term wisdom in depending on one proved reliable "cook" for your solvent supply . . . rather than going here, there or anywhere! When you deal with Skellysolve, you're doing business with pioneers in the solvent field—backed by years of experience in serving the solvent needs of your particular industry.

**Uniformity** that protects the quality of your product is assured with Skellysolve. Batch after batch has the same boiling ranges . . . the same low order of toxicity . . . low sulphur content. Strict laboratory control and unsurpassed manufacturing processes combine to also assure sweet odor . . . low end points . . . a minimum of excessively

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